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SAMMY GET YOUR GUN

The Maine Foully Blown Up.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE

The Explosion Came From the Outside

AND BENEATH THE KEEL

The Board of Inquiry in Possession of Testimony That Needs No Further Corroboration. Experts and Divers Agree on All the Facts—The Government Fully Awake to the Situation.

NEW YORK, February 25.—A special to the *Herald* from Havana says: There is no longer any reason to doubt that the explosion which wrecked the Maine came from underneath the vessel, and that her magazines had nothing to do with the initial explosion, and played a much smaller part in the great disaster than was at first supposed.

The evidence that has served to convince the board was obtained by Ensign Powellson, an officer attached to the Fern. Mr. Powellson was formerly in the construction corps and took a two years' special course in the Glasgow school of naval architecture. He is therefore a competent witness.

What he discovered was that the forward part of the keel of the Maine, with its ribs and plates, was stove upward so far that the parts of the shattered double bottom show out of the water and in places sections of the green-painted outer hull are visible.

Corroborative of evidence given by Ensign Powellson and of equal significance and importance is the result of the close examination made by the divers. What they found indicates that the explosion came from a point beneath the keel. A plumb line dropped from a point just forward of the conning tower would have laid the lead exactly on the spot where the explosion occurred that hove the keel and plates and ribs almost to the surface.

The main force of the explosion seems to have been exerted slightly on the port side of the vessel. This is consistent with the facts hitherto ascertained.

Collectively these now indicate that the contents of the reserve six-inch magazine was exploded by the initial blast and that there was no explosion in either of the other two. In the reserve magazine was stored 2500 pounds of powder, in copper tanks, each of which contained 200 pounds.

Several of these tanks have been found by the divers, all in crushed and shapless masses. It is important to note that in the six-inch tanks recovered the excelsior used for packing the charges shows no injury from flame or gases.

The powder stowed in the six-inch reserve magazine was used for saluting purposes only. The magazine itself appears to have been utterly destroyed, only a few traces being left to show the spot where it was once located.

The under part of the ten-inch magazine is wholly inaccessible to the divers. In the upper part is tightly wedged a mass of powder cylinders, too heavy for the divers to extricate, but apparently containing unexploded charges of powder.

The Dow torpedo tube of the Maine had been located in the wreck. It lies in the debris forward, submerged several feet under water.

The hull is now imbedded in the mud to the depth of eight feet. The divers sink to their arm pits in the mud and have the greatest difficulty in prosecuting their work. There are engaged on the forward part of the ship a gang in charge of Gunner Charles Morgan, an officer specially detailed from the flagship New York for that purpose, and who has the reputation of being the most efficient of his rank.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Rumors of startling discoveries in the wreck of the Maine were less frequent, but there were enough of them still afloat today to warrant Secretary Long in making this statement to newspaper men:

"Summing up the situation, I should say that the navy department knows today nothing more about the cause of the disaster than it did five minutes after the receipt of the first dispatches from Captain Sigsbee."

Until the conclusion of the investigation of the court of inquiry at Havana, the principal business of the navy department in connection with the Maine will relate to the conduct of the wrecking of portions.

Captain Lemley, the judge advocate general, who has this branch of the work immediately in charge, today received telegrams from the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company at New York stating that the steamer Merritt and wrecking lighter Sharpe had sailed for Havana and that the tug Underwriter, with the Chief would leave New York Saturday for the same place.

The only exact information received by the navy department from Havana during the day was conveyed in a dispatch from Captain Sigsbee:

Secretary Long immediately answered Captain Sigsbee, approving all his recommendations. He was directed to have Lieutenant Wainwright, the executive officer of the Maine, make arrangements with the wreckers for the disinfection of everything sent to the United States.

The recommendation that all bedding and clothing be abandoned, and if need be, given to the poor, was approved with comment. The same approval was given to the suggestion that useless fittings and equipment be towed to sea and thrown overboard, it being left to Captain Sigsbee's judgment to determine how far this destruction should be carried. To the captain's inquiry as to the saving of old metal and parts of the superstructure, the answer was given that such material was of no use to the bureau of equipment. It was left to Captain Sigsbee to say what of this shattered material was worth preserving. His statement that much blasting will be required to clear away encumbering material indicates that it is essential further to destroy the upper portions of the wreck in order to get at what is more valuable beneath.

Captain Sigsbee's statement that the divers have been down aft seven days and forward four days gave the navy department the first information of the time that the divers had been in the vicinity of the "zone of the explosion," as he expressed it.

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

The navy department today gave out the figures showing the strength of the naval militia up to date. This shows a total force of 4445 officers and enlisted men, which is a gratifying increase from the 3703 shown by the last report. The number of officers and men by states is as follows:

California, 396; Connecticut, 165; Florida, 106; Georgia, 125; Illinois, 523; Louisiana, 262; Maryland, 240; Massachusetts, 441; Michigan, 193; New Jersey, 364; New York, 472; North Carolina, 230; Ohio, 216; Pennsylvania, 216; Rhode Island, 130; South Carolina, 152; Virginia, 44. Total, 4445.

Aside from the forces shown in the above list, now brigades are in process of formation, which promise to swell the total to much larger figures at an early day.

In his last report Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said that the state naval militia, in the event of a sudden emergency, could be utilized at once for manning the smaller cruisers. It could be depended upon mainly, he said, as a second line of defense, and also be used in placing mines and the establishment of signal stations for coast defense.

The appropriation of $50,000 made by congress to aid the work of the state militia would be apportioned among the states in a few days.

DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.

Thanks to the promptness and efficiency of the chief of engineers and the chief of ordnance of the army the city of Washington is now regarded as being well nigh safe and secure from attack by water. The fortifications at Fort Washington and Sheridan Point, on the opposite side of the Potomac, are sufficiently advanced to be able to repel an ordinary fleet of invaders, and in case of necessity they could be vastly strengthened in a comparatively short time. These defenses are considered sufficient to keep all hostile vessels beyond the range of gunshot of the national capital.

Moreover, the river has been blocked off and prepared for mines and torpedoes at a point below the fortifications already mentioned, so that it is probable some of the ships of the enemy would be blown out of the water before it would be necessary to use the guns at the forts.

The officers of the British warship Hood today cabled from the island of Grate expressing deep sympathy over the disaster to the Maine.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

Representative Boutelle, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, conferred with Secretary Long again today. Mr. Boutelle said that his visit was confined wholly to the question of relief for the sufferers of the Maine. The bill which he has prepared will carry about $167,000 if passed in its present form. It has been suggested, however, that a general law was passed in 1895 under which relief may be given for the actual loss suffered by those in the naval service in case of disaster. How far this general law will affect the special relief extended to the Maine sufferers cannot be determined, but in any event it will cover only the actual loss of clothing, etc., while the other measure is designed to give a bulk allowance equivalent to twelve months' pay.

Mr. Boutelle stated that his call had nothing to do with the question of naval equipment to be provided by the naval appropriation bill in course of preparation under his chairmanship. Referring to the rumors of treachery in connection with the Maine disaster, he said: "I feel that any man who, by spoken or written utterance, adds a spark to inflame public sentiment at this juncture is as guilty as the man who would touch a match to the powder magazine of a vessel. This is a time for the calmest judgment, instead of unguarded talk, wholly without basis of established fact, of a war which would entail the lives of hundreds and thousands of our people."

This was diplomatic day at the state department. The Portuguese minister came early and was followed by Mr. Duboce, the Spanish charge d'affaires. It is believed that the purpose of his visit was to ascertain if the officials had any news from the wreck of the Maine that could properly be communicated to him. In this request he was disappointed, because there have been no telegraphic advices from Consul General Lee of recent date, while the naval dispatches have all been made public from time to time.

TACOMA, Wash., February 24.—That the government is calling on every available naval resource is shown by the fact that Commander Cosgrove at Boston wired to Portland last night to John Dennis, late acting signal quartermaster on the Montgomery, to report at Boston as soon as possible.

OLD PHILADELPHIA SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24. — The United States cruiser Minneapolis was successfully floated out of the drydock at League Island navy yard at high tide today. The floating of the cruiser was witnessed by nearly 1000 people. The Minneapolis has been in drydock since last December, partly to avoid the ice in the river and also to receive necessary repairs.

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary there is no unusual activity at the yard beyond the extensive improvements that are being made to the back channel, which is to be used as a freshwater basin for vessels of the navy.

The receiving ship Richmond is besieged daily with applicants for enlistment, but very few are now being taken.

Besides the Minneapolis there are at League Island the cruiser Columbia, the monitor Miantonomoh and the ram Katahdin, all out of commission at present. There are also eight old monitors at the navy yard, all of them relics of the civil war, but which could be fitted up quickly in case they are needed.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., February 24.—In response to orders from the secretary of navy, E. J. Buckland, who commands the naval battalion of Connecticut, left for Washington tonight.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., February 24.—The sensation today at Fort Sam Houston, the large military post at this place, was the order from headquarters suspending present orders sending light battery K, First artillery, into the mountains on its annual thirty days' target practice. No reasons were given for detaining the battery.

NEW YORK, February 24.—A thousand representative people gathered at the Metropolitan opera house this afternoon to bid for the boxes and seats for the performance on Sunday night next for the benefit of the families of the sailors and marines who lost their lives on the battleship Maine. The sale netted $3916.

STAGE EMPLOYES.

Theaters May Become the Scene of Strikes.

STOCKTON, February 24.—The nucleus of a strike which may reach such proportions as to involve the federated trades all over the country has been started by the stage hands of the Yosemite theater here. Some time ago they joined the national alliance of stage employes, which has branches all over the country. They have a strong organization and are allied with the federated trades.

It seems that the union was formed here at the instigation of Joseph Hyde. Hyde has been the stage carpenter of the Yosemite for some time. Last night he was discharged and Powell, a non-union man, put in his place. The scene shifters struck and refused to work with the non-union man.

It is possible that sympathetic action will be taken by the federated trades, in which case the patronage of hundreds of members of different trades unions in the state would be withdrawn from the circuit.

BRYAN IN KANSAS.

He Declines to Discuss Relations With Spain.

TOPEKA, Kans., February 24.—William J. Bryan addressed 600 Democrats at a banquet held in this city tonight. Many speakers of state prominence addressed the meeting, Mr. Bryan asserted that the money power is to be the paramount issue in the next campaign, and cited the fact that the national committees of the Democrats and Populists and the free silver Republicans have issued an address in which they assert the money question is the issue and call for co-operation of the forces that it may triumph.

In an interview Mr. Bryan declined to discuss the present crisis with Spain. He said that there is time enough to discuss that after the official investigating committee has made its report.

HIS SKULL CRUSHED.

Another Victim of the Temporary Elevator.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—A terrible accident on the Third street side of the Claus Spreckels building occurred this afternoon.

Lorenzo Lapham, superintendent of construction of the building, while coming up the sidewalk elevator stood too close to the edge and was caught by the sidewalk. His skull was crushed and he was instantly killed.

Mr. Hinkle, the elevator builder, was with Mr. Lapham at the time, engaged in taking measurements. He had only just warned Mr. Lapham to be careful when the accident occurred.

Mr. Lapham was a brother-in-law of W. D. Gibson, the treasurer of the Spreckels Company, and about 47 years of age. He leaves a family.

Robbed the Mint.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—William Clarkson, foreman of the rolling mills in the mint, and Martin Eggers, a grocer, were brought before United States Marshal Baldwin today, charged with systematically robbing the United States mint.

Clarkson, who is believed to be the real culprit, was held in default of $3000 bail, but Eggers was simply held as a witness and was released on his own recognizance.

The most important evidence against the men is a slug of gold found in Eggers' possession, and valued at about $8. It is said that pilfering of gold on a small scale has been going on for about three years, and the loss is placed at $1000 a year.

Naval Officer Courtmartialed.

SAN DIEGO, February 24.—A courtmartial is now being held on the Monadnock against Lieutenant Commander Charles L. Adams of the Monterey under orders from the department for conduct unbecoming an officer and intemperance. Among the officers in detail are some from Mare Island and the investigations are secret.

Sweeney's Sentence Commuted.

SACRAMENTO, February 24.—Governor Budd today commuted the sentence of Charles J. Sweeney, sent from San Francisco a few years ago for manslaughter and his term will expire on March 1st. Sweeney was an old-time baseball player. While under the influence of liquor he caused the death of a man in San Francisco.

The National Exchequer.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $225,619,058; gold reserve, $167,201,747.

FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

Tributes to George Washington.

NOTABLE ADDRESSES.

By President McKinley and Ex-President Harrison.

OBLIGATIONS OF WEALTH

Mr. McKinley Commends Washington as the Friend of National Religious Feeling and of the Public Schools—Mr. Harrison Denounces Unjust Taxation.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.—President McKinley addressed an intelligent and appreciative audience at the Academy today. By his side on the stage were assembled the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania and many professors and executive officials of other prominent educational institutions. The seating capacity of the Academy is 2800. All seats and boxes were occupied and from 400 to 500 persons stood in the rear of several galleries. The main portion of the auditorium was reserved for the students of the college.

The appearance of the President on the stage was the signal for thunderous applause and as it died away the students broke out with their thrice repeated college cry of "Pennsylvania" and the municipal band followed with "Hail to the Chief" and the "Star Spangled Banner." The exercises were opened with prayer by Bishop Whitaker of the Protestant Episcopal church. Charles C. Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, then delivered an address, on closing which he introduced President McKinley.

Mr. McKinley, as he stepped forward, was greeted with spontaneous handclapping from all over the house, and the students again gave their college cry. It was some minutes before quiet was restored. The President's address, which was delivered in his customary easy, graceful manner, and with clear distinct voice, was clearly heard by every person in the audience. His remarks were interrupted at frequent intervals with applause.

The phrase that Washington and his compatriots had founded the financial operations of the government upon principles that the national credit was national honor, met with especially enthusiastic approbation.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. McKinley said: "Mr. Provost, Officers and Students of the University of Pennsylvania—Ladies and Gentlemen:—We celebrate here as in every part of our country, the birthday of a great patriot, who assured the beginning of a great nation. This day belongs to patriotism and the people. But in a certain sense the University of Pennsylvania has a special reason for honoring the 22d of February. For over half a century, with ever increasing popularity and public recognition, you have observed the occasion, either as a holiday or with patriotic exercises, participated in by faculty and students. No other American institution of learning has a prond r title to the veneration of Washington's memory than this, whose foundation was laid in colonial days nearly fifty years before Pennsylvania became a state; whose progress was largely due to the activity of Franklin and other zealous and far-seeing patriots, and whose trustees were on terms of sufficient intimacy with Washington to congratulate him upon his election to the presidency and to receive from him a notable reply which has passed into the history of the times.

Washington, too, belonged to the brotherhood of the alumni of this institution, having accepted the degree of doctor of laws conferred upon him in 1783—an honor doubtless the more appreciated when he recalled the events which gave him closer peculiar attachment to the city of Philadelphia.

No wonder that your great university has made the 22d of February its most impressive ceremonial and devoted its annual exercises to special tributes to the memory of the first President of the United States and the patriotic themes which cluster thickly about his life and work. I rejoice with you in the day. I rejoice, also, that throughout this broad land the birthday of the patriotic leader is faithfully observed and celebrated with an enthusiasm and earnestness which testify to the virtue and gratitude of the American people.

A HIGH IDEAL.

In its entirety, Washington's public life is as familiar to the American student as the history of the United States.

They are associated in holy and indissoluble bonds. The one is incomplete without the other. Washington's character and achievements have been a part of the school books of the nation for more than a century, and have moved among youth and American manhood to aspire to the highest ideals of American citizenship. With enduring fame as a great soldier, the world has recognized his equal accomplishments in the paths of statesmanship. As a soldier he was peerless in the time in which he lived, and as a statesman his rank is fixed with the most illustrious in any country or in any age.

From the hour when Washington declared in his Virginia home that he would raise a thousand men and equip them at his own expense to march to the defense of Boston, he became the mustful spirit of the continental army and the mightiest single factor in the continent's struggle for liberty and independence. Apparently without personal ambition, spurning royal honors when they were suggested to him, he fulfilled a still more glorious destiny as the guiding force of a civilization freer and mightier than the history of man had ever known.

FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

Not a college graduate, he was always enthusiastically the friend of liberal education. He used on every suitable occasion to impress upon congress and the country the importance of a high standard of general education, and characterized the diffusion of knowledge as the most essential element of strength in the system of free government. That leading should go with liberty and that liberty is never endangered so long as it is in the keeping of intelligent citizens, was the ideal civic code which his frequent utterances never failed to enforce.

At the very height of his success and reward as he emerged from the revolution, receiving by unanimous acclaim the plaudits of the people and commanding the respect and admiration of the civilized world, he did not forget that his first official act as President should be fervent supplication to the Almighty Being who ruled the universe. It is He who presides in the councils of nations and whose providential aid can supply every human defect. It is His benediction which we most want and can and will consecrate the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States. With His help the instruments of the citizens employed to carry out their purposes will succeed in the functions allotted to public life.

But Washington on this occasion went further and spoke for the people, assuming that he but voiced the sentiment of the young nation in thus making faith in Almighty God and reliance upon His favor and career strong foundations of the government then inaugurated. And proceeding, Washington states the reasons for believing language so exalted that it should be graven deep upon the mind of every patriot:

"No people can be bound to acknowledge and adopt the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of man more than the people of the United States.

PROVIDENTIAL AGENCY.

Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consents of so many distinct communities from which the events resulted cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the same seems to presage. The reflections arising out of the present crisis have forced themselves strongly upon my mind. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government are more auspiciously commenced.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

One hundred years ago free schools were little known in the United States. There were excellent schools for the well to do, and charitable institutions for the instruction of boys and girls without means; but the free public schools, open alike to the children of the rich and poor and supported by the state awaited creation and development. The seed planted by the father's son bore fruit. Free schools were the necessary supplement of free men. The wise and liberal provisions for public instruction by the fathers, second only in effect to their struggle for the independence and creation of the union, were destined at no distant date to produce the most wonderful results. As the country has grown, education fostered by the state has kept pace with it. Rich as are the collegiate endowments of the old world, none of them excel in munificence the gifts made to educational institutions by the people of the United States and by their government.

Adams and Madison, Jefferson and Hamilton, Sherman and Trumbull, Hancock, Jay, Marshall, the Clintons and many others of our early statesmen were scarcely less earnest and eloquent than Washington himself in pleading the cause of sound and liberal education for the people.

Nor does this seem surprising when we reflect that the truest aim and worthiest ambition of education is not finished scholarship for the favored few, but the elevation of a high standard of citizenship among the many. I have had peculiar satisfaction in the fact that Washington in those early days when engrossed with mighty governmental problems, did not forget his contributions for the education of the poor, and left in his will a bequest to be dedicated to free public instruction. Nothing better tells the value he placed upon knowledge as an essential to the highest and best citizenship.

A liberal education is the prize of individual industry. It is the greatest blessing that a man or woman can enjoy.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

"Cherish the public credit." How much both of reflection and instruction is contained in this simple admonition of the father of his country.

The United States emerged from the bitter and prolonged struggle of the revolutionary war exhausted financially and with a hundred existing perplexities and difficulties which remained to be solved before the financial credit of the new nation could be established at home and demonstrated abroad.

But Washington knew how to gather around him and place in positions of the greatest trust the able financiers and economists whose names the country still venerates, and whose great work it still enjoys. Hamilton and Morris and Gallatin and others were successful in establishing the treasury and inaugurating the financial operations of this government upon principles which recognized that the most enduring basis of national credit was national honor, and that whatever other assets we might have or acquire, that was indispensible, first, last and all the time, if we would cherish the public credit. We have been fully rewarded all along our history by adhering to the principles of Washington and keeping the public faith. Before half a century had passed we had paid off our national debt and had a balance in the treasury. Another debt, the greatest in our history, was incurred in the civil war for the preservation of the union. But this did not exceed the resources or discourage the intentions of the American people. From the day our flag was unfurled to the present hour no stain of a just obligation violated has yet tarnished the American name.

This must be and will be as true in the future as it has been in the past. There will be prophets of evil and false teachers. Some part of the column may waver and wander away from the standard, but there will ever rally around it a mighty majority to preserve it stainless and in honor.

At no point in his administration does Washington appear in grander proportions than when he enunciated his views in regard to the foreign policy of the government:

"Observe good and faithful justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct. Can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy a free, enlightened and at no distant period, a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by exalted justice and benevolence."

Today, nearly a century from Washington's death, we turn reverentially to study the leading principles of that comprehensive chart for the guidance of the people. It was his unflinching, immovable devotion to these perceptions of duty which more than anything else made him what he was and contributed so directly to make us what we are. Following the precepts of Washington we cannot err. The wise lessons in government which he left us will be praiseworthy to heed.

WASHINGTON'S PRESCIENCE.

He seems to have grasped all possible conditions and pointed the way safely to meet them. He established danger signals all along the pathway of the nation's march. He has warned against false lights. He has taught the true philosophy of a "perfect union" and shown us the danger of sectionalism.

Such a judgment, my fellow citizens, is the best safeguard in calm and tranquil events and rises superior and triumphant above the storms of woe and peril.

We have every incentive to cherish the memory of the teachings of Washington. His wisdom and foresight have been confirmed and vindicated after more than a century of experience. From 4,000,000 we have grown to more than 70,000,000 of people, while our progress in industry, learning and the arts has been the wonder of the world. What the future will be depends upon ourselves and that that future will bring still greater blessings to a free people, I cannot doubt.

With education and morality in their homes, loyalty to the underlying principles of free government in their hearts and law and justice fostered and exemplified by those entrusted with public administration, we will continue to enjoy the respect of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. The priceless opportunity is ours to demonstrate anew the enduring triumph of American civilization and to help in the progress and prosperity of the land we love.

Upon the conclusion of the President's address the University hymn, "Hail Pennsylvania," was sung by all present with the band accompaniment, and the exercises were then closed with the benediction by Bishop Whitaker.

The audience then filed out of the building and gave vent to cheers for the president as he entered a carriage and was driven to the library building of the University of Pennsylvania, escorted by the mounted city troops.

At the library a reception was held in the President's honor and a luncheon was served.

The President left for Washington over the Pennsylvania railroad on the 3.15 o'clock train.

HARRISON AT CHICAGO.

A Brilliant Patriotic Address by the Ex-President.

CHICAGO, February 22.—Ex-President Harrison spoke under the auspices of the Union League Club at the Auditorium, Chicago, today.

The subject of Mr. Harrison was "The Obligations of Wealth." He said in part:

"Monuments and birthday anniversaries should be commemorative, not creative—commemorative of deeds that evoke wide gratitude and of virtues that are still imitable. Scientists have reproduced some of the gigantic animals and reptiles of the world's early history. We look at them with fear and wonder, and congratulate ourselves that they are extinct types. We have no needs that they could supply. They could not live in our environments nor we in theirs. So there have been among men monsters of power and violence. We cannot forget them, but we are glad they lived in another epoch. The almanac man notes their birthdays, but there are no assemblages of the people. If monuments have been builded to them, they are liable to be overturned when the dynasty changes or the commune supplants the state.

"But there are men who have so won our hearts that we would recall them if we could. We feel the need of them. No change of dynasties, no outbreak of the mob threatens their monuments. One can hardly conceive of any civil revolution or any riotous outbreak in our country that would not respect the monuments of Washington and Lincoln. While they lived they were at times hated by men and by communities; but, when the full stories of their lives were unfolded, when motives and purposes were explained, when the universal beneficence of their public services was seen, in the establishment by one and the rescue by the other, of free constitutional government, all their countrymen rendered them homage.

"We assemble on this anniversary of the birth of Washington, not so much, if at all, to bring tribute to him, as to learn at his feet the lessons of a conscientious citizenship. The imitable qualities of Washington's character and life; those that did not exhaust themselves on a locality or a period; that are instructive not only to military commanders and chief magistrates, but to the unofficial citizen; the lessons that he taught, not for the march and battle, but for the quiet days when an firm heat calls to duty—these are the qualities and lessons that should engage our thought today.

"In choosing for my theme 'The Obligations of Wealth' I am not wresting this anniversary from its legitimate use. We do not need to forget—indeed, we cannot forget Washington, when we reflect upon our obligations to the state. His life teaches no lesson more strongly than that the citizen is under obligation to serve the state; never to shirk his full share of burden and labor and sacrifice, but rather to do more.

"The word 'wealth' in its modern use has suffered a limitation if not a perversion. Originally and strictly it means weal or welfare, external happiness. When Paul admonished the Corinthian Christians, 'Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth,' he was not anticipating the modern law of the wheat pit and the stock exchange.

"Wealth is a comparative term, and my address is not for that very limited body of multi-millionaires, called by the Populist orators 'plutocrats.' A smaller audience chamber would have sufficed for them, and perhaps the orator should have been of the guild. I want to speak of the obligations of the 'well-to-do' people, the forehanded, prosperous men and women of our communities, whether their estates are reckoned by thousands or by millions.

"We live in a time of great agitation, of a war of clashing thoughts and interests. Men, no longer satisfied with what appears above ground, are uncovering roots. There is a feeling that some men are handicapped, that the race is sold; that the old and much vaunted equality of opportunity and of right has been submerged. More bitter and threatening things are being said and written against accumulated property and corporate power than ever before. It seems to many that, more and more, small men, small stores and small factories are being thrown upon the shore as financial drift or wreckage; that the pursuit of cheapness has reached a stage where only enormous combinations of capital, doing an enormous business, are sure of returns.

UNFAIR TAX SYSTEM.

"For very many years an opinion has been prevalent that the great bulk of the personal property of the states, especially of the class denominated 'securities,' including stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages and such like, has escaped taxation. With a very few exceptions the great fortunes in this country are invested in such securities. The delinquency appears to be located largely in our large cities. Recent investigations of students of political science, and recent tables prepared by state officials, have disclosed an appalling condition of things. The evil seems to have been progressing until, in some of our great centers of population and wealth, these forms of personal property seem to have been almost eliminated from the tax list.

"It is not within the purpose of this address to propose in detail the needed reforms in our tax laws, but rather to emphasize the need and to suggest that our men of wealth and the managers of our great corporations should themselves come forward and take the lead in these reforms; that they should not only show a willingness, but a zeal, to bear their full proportionate share of all public burdens. If they do not, the sense of injury is so strong that ways will be found to exact more than is equal. To do justice is the best safeguard against injustice."

IRRIGATION SUIT.

A Test Case of Great Local Interest.

MARYSVILLE, February 23.—Suit was instituted in the superior court of Yuba county today to restrain the collector for the Brown's Valley Irrigation district from selling the property of the district advertised to be sold for taxes in 1897.

The complaint recites that the original petition for the formation of a district to the Board of Supervisors of Yuba county did not purport to have been signed by anyone and did not show who caused the same to be published; that the advertisement for the sale of the bonds of the district was not made for the statutory period; that the bonds were sold at a date six months prior to their actual acceptance; that no plans or estimates for the construction of the works of the district were considered prior to the election held for the issuance of the bonds.

A temporary injunction was issued by Superior Judge John C. Gray. The Brown's Valley Irrigation district embraces 45,000 acres and has a bonded debt of $140,000.

A DEEP CUT

New Rates From San Francisco to New York.

The Canadian Pacific Will Give First-Class Transportation For $40.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—Next Saturday the Canadian Pacific Company will make a cut rate from San Francisco via Victoria. The cut will be very substantial, and passengers will be transported from this city to New York, first-class, for $40, or for $30 second-class.

This is the first reduction that has been made by any line directly out of San Francisco. About a week ago the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company announced a low schedule to all points east from Portland, Ore. The rates quoted were $30 and $25 to New York for first and second-class passage respectively.

From San Francisco to Portland, however, the local rate of $12, first-class, and $8, second-class, is required to be added, it will be at once seen, therefore, that the cut of the Canadian Pacific is $20 lower than that of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company on first-class tickets.

Weathers Held to Answer.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 23.—Charles E. Weathers was held today by Police Judge Campbell to answer for the murder of Nathan Phillips in the Empire theater, early in the morning of January 27th. While intoxicated, Weathers, who came here from Visalia, shot at Peter Hall, proprietor of the resort, and killed Phillips, the bartender. He claimed to have been robbed and beaten in the place two or three hours previous to the shooting. Application for bail was denied.

Drought in San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, February 24.—The weather conditions in San Diego county are much better in the foothill valleys of the county than in the coast. The total rainfall in San Diego to date is 3.17 inches as against 9.08 inches last year at this time. Only .06 of an inch of rain has fallen here this month and although it is cloudy here there is no wind and prospects are not favorable for more than showers tonight. The grain crop in valleys twenty miles from the coast is about half the average crop. The principal anxiety is lack of water for irrigating and city supply next summer as reservoirs are all empty in this section and unless rains come will not last the season out.

Beware of "cheap" baking powders. Alum makes good medicine but bad food. Ask your doctor. 612

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

READY FOR CONTINGENCIES

The House Makes Appropriations.

No Opposition to Defensive Measures.

Southern Democrats Oppose Federal Control of the Quarantine Fund.

WASHINGTON, February 24. — The house devoted itself strictly to business today and disposed of thirty additional pages of the Sundry civil appropriation bill. The fact that the government is preparing for contingencies was recognized in the house today when Chairman Cannon, who has been laboring to keep down appropriations, accepted, without a word of protest, an amendment to increase the appropriation to care for the unused machinery at the Springfield arsenal.

Mr. Gillette explained that the necessity for using this machinery might occur at any time. Resolutions which were objected to a few weeks ago for the appointment of two extra naval cadets to positions in the engineer corps of the navy were also adopted. One of them will fill a vacancy caused by the death of Lieutenant Merritt of the Maine.

The item in the bill placing at the disposal of the quarantine service the government unexpended epidemic funds, amounting now to $340,000, created considerable debate. Several Southern members desired the appropriation of an additional $200,000, arguing that in the event of a recurrence of the yellow fever epidemic the funds on hand might not be sufficient. The Southern members, however, were not a unit in demanding the increased appropriation. Mr. Bailey, Democrat of Texas, for instance, opposed government control of quarantine, declaring that quarantine regulations should be left to the states.

Mr. Underwood, Democrat of Alabama also opposed exclusive control by the federal government, the establishment of such regulations having been advocated by Mr. Carmack, Democrat of Tennessee. An amendment by Mr. Sayres, Democrat of Texas, to increase the fund at the disposal of the quarantine service $200,000 was lost.

The following proviso was ruled out on a point of order, raised by Chairman Lacey, of the public lands committee, that it was new legislation:

"That hereafter no public moneys shall be expended for the survey of any public domain embraced within any forest reserves of the United States, except for such surveys as may be necessary.

Mr. Smith, Democrat of Arizona, offered an amendment appropriating $5000 for the geological survey of Yuba county, Arizona, but it was ruled out on a point of order.

On motion of Mr. Devries, Democrat of California, an amendment was adopted appropriating $6300 for the Yosemite national park, California.

After completing thirty pages of the bill the committee rose.

The senate bill to prohibit the passage of local or special acts by territorial legislatures and to limit territorial indebtedness was passed.

At 5.15 p.m. the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—A feature of the senate's session today was the speech of Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin on the right of Henry W. Corbett to a seat in the senate from Oregon under appointment of the Governor. Mr. Spooner made a constitutional argument in favor of seating Mr. Corbett and had not concluded when the senate adjourned.

An effort was made to obtain consideration of the Alaskan homestead and railway right of way bill, but on a parliamentary technicality it went over. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, to appoint a committee of five senators to investigate the Cuban situation, was withdrawn by its author when it was laid before the senate.

Confessed a Shortage.

LOS ANGELES, February 24.—At the trial of W. R. Blackman today for embezzling $10,000 from the Los Angeles Electric Company, A. P. Redding of San Francisco, secretary of the Pacific Surety Company, created something of a sensation by testifying to the effect that Blackman had confessed to him shortly after his exposure that he was short over $3,000, but that the shortage could not possibly exceed $4,000. The trial threatens to be a long and tedious one.

Canada's Timely Concession.

OTTAWA, Ont., February 24. — The Canadian government has decided to permit Canadian goods to be shipped from Vancouver and Victoria in American vessels free of duty by St. Michaels to the Yukon for the coming season. An order to this effect has been sent to the custom officers on the coast. The order applies to the Yukon route by St. Michaels and does not include Skaguay or Dyea.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.
J. W. SHORT, Editor and Manager.

The Great Newspaper of Central California.
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Largest Circulation, - The Most News.

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Weekly Republican, one year, by mail..... $1.00
Weekly Republican, 6 months, by mail..... [illegible]

Daily Republican, one year, by mail..... $6.00
Daily Republican, six months, by mail..... [illegible]

THE Winchester states the fact when it says that the local papers have given the people of Fresno all the actual news in regard to the Maine disaster.

A GREAT many people want war with Spain because they believe that nation needs a good licking, but the purposes of the yellow papers in creating war when there is none has only for its object the selling of more saffron copies to deluded readers.

THE REPUBLICAN'S demand for street sprinkling only brought a light shower this time, and hence it continues to insist that the city authorities attend to this most important and necessary service. The dust is an unmitigated nuisance, destroying the comfort and endangering the health of the public. Keep it down.

ANOTHER contest for the Blythe estate is under way, which will have a tendency to keep the possessor, Mrs. Hinckley, from getting lonesome by reason of the breaking up of old associations and habits that have been the main features of her life during the past decade. The lady would doubtless feel that existence had lost much of its interest if she were no longer the central figure in the contest for a great fortune.

EVEN San Francisco, calloused and inured to wickedness as she is, has begun to revolt at the gigantic evil of pool room gambling. In nearly every place in the state this pernicious form of gambling has been repudiated and suppressed, San Francisco and Fresno being exceptions. It certainly cannot be long until the people of Fresno will become aroused to the infamy of the course that is being pursued in legalizing a system of gambling that has not a redeeming feature, and the result of which is the impoverishment and inevitable ruin of its votaries.

SENSIBLE ACTION.

The REPUBLICAN congratulates the City Board of Trustees upon the common sense action taken by that body last night in deciding not to call a special election to submit the question of creating a bonded indebtedness for the purpose of park improvement. The only result of such election would have been to create an unnecessary expense. The fact is just as well known now that the people of Fresno are not in favor of a bonded indebtedness for park improvement as it would have been known after a vote was taken. To call an election under such circumstances would be an absurdity.

The proposition to ascertain public sentiment in regard to accepting and improving the land for a park that has been offered by Messrs. Roeding and Weihe by taking a poll of votes will be acceptable to all who believe that the people should have the opportunity to voice their sentiments in regard to the matter. The cost of taking the poll should not be much, and it will submit the question upon its merits.

WHEN WAR IS NECESSARY.

The San Francisco *Post* of last Saturday contained an editorial headed "Let There Be Peace," whose statements, taken by themselves, are correct enough, yet give a wrong impression as a whole. The *Post* deserves credit for its conservative comment on the relations between this government and Spain, and in its denunciation of the efforts of the yellow press to involve the two countries in war it has said nothing that the REPUBLICAN does not indorse, but the editorial to which we specially refer seems to us to indicate that it is in favor of a policy of "peace at any price," a policy which, in our opinion, no country could afford to be ruled by.

It is undoubtedly true, as our San Francisco contemporary says, that the money a war with Spain would cost would pay for the construction of a bicycle track fifty feet wide from New York to San Francisco; that it would cost less to connect all the capitals of the states with each other by means of macadamized roads, improve rivers, subsidize steamship companies, extend commerce, promote industries, etc., than to conduct a war with Spain. But would the *Post* have the United States spend its money to promote the works of peace if it should turn out that this country had just cause to declare war? Would it even guarantee that the money a war would cost would be expend as it indicated if we refused to defend our honor? We do not believe the money would be so spent. We do not believe a bicycle track would be built from New York to San Francisco, that the state capitals would be connected with each other by macadamized roads, that the government would furnish profitable employment to a million of men for the next twenty years if, in case we had been wronged, we pocketed our pride and saved the money it would cost to resent the offense.

War is indeed barbarous, and no one knows this better than the yellow newspaper proprietors, who would probably escape its barbarity by sending substitutes to the front; but what would be the penalty of national cowardice on our part? We do not of course say that we have cause to fight the Spaniards; we are merely following the trend of the *Post's* arguments. It has been our opinion all along that the explosion of the Maine was caused by an accident, though we have not lost sight of the possibility of the battleship's destruction having been encompassed by design. We hope that the disaster will prove to have been the result of an accident, and are inclined to believe that the investigation will show it to have been such; but what if the Maine was blown up by a mine or torpedo, fired by Spanish hands? Does the *Post* believe that the thought of all the things that could be done with the millions of dollars a war might cost would cause the people to refrain from clamoring for retribution? Would it be willing to have them accept financial balm for the nation's wounded honor and the blood of their fellow countrymen? We think not.

War is appalling, it is expensive, but there are times when a nation must fight. It is not so much a question of defending its honor, either, as it is of defending its existence, for a nation that will not fight under just provocation invites insult, aggression and final extinction.

HERE is some sound sense from the Oakland *Inquirer*:

> The Cuban war scare, growing out of the destruction of the battleship Maine, is being overdone. For a day or two it was a great and genuine sensation. But all of the real news which has accumulated up to date has been exhausted, and though it is easy for the big papers to continue printing four or five pages a day of feverish stuff which they call news, it is not the real article. There is a difference between a genuine sensation and a bogus one.
>
> When the board of inquiry gets to work there may be some more real news developed, but even that is likely to be held in confidence by the government. At any rate, until that time all the genuine news relating to the Maine accumulating from day to day can be printed in a column or two.
>
> The people are entitled to the facts regarding a matter of such vital importance to the nation, as nearly as it is possible to obtain them, but in the metropolitan papers, with but few notable exceptions, they have been given at least three columns of fake to every one of fact. No rumor has been too improbable or its source too obscure to be exploited to the limit of absurdity. For the past two or three days there has been, indeed, nearly as much space required in legitimate newspapers to contradict the wild and woolly reports of the yellow press as was found necessary to give all the actual news.

THE Bakersfield *Echo* makes this truthful comment in regard to the statement that the Valley road will employ an experienced landscape gardener to superintend the beautifying of its depot grounds: "That is another proof that this road intends to help build up the country. Nothing is so badly needed in the San Joaquin valley as more people, and nothing will contribute so much toward bringing people in here to live as the beautifying of the valley, beginning with public grounds. As it stands now there is a sight of dreariness to greet the eye of the traveler through this great unpeopled valley. But his opinion of the country will be raised if he sees some evidence of refinement and something of beauty every time the train stops. No one can estimate what this community has lost in public opinion by the barren waste maintained by the S. P. at Kern. Where there ought to be grass and trees and flowering plants there is blistering earth and a barb-wire fence."

THE Stockton *Record* announces as a fact that the Valley road has completed the survey of a line from that place to Sacramento, and that the road will be extended to the capital city. This is important if true, and is not improbable. The Valley road in the not distant future will be a part of a transcontinental line, and will naturally seek connection with all the principal shipping points in the state. With an Eastern outlet, it could not be expected to stop within forty miles of so important a center of trade as Sacramento. The road that is doing so much for the San Joaquin valley is going to be an important factor in the development of the state.

EVEN a casual reading of the proceedings of the French court in the Zola trial is calculated to make an American citizen more resigned to the shortcomings of the courts of justice in this country. Undoubtably some of our judicial proceedings are peculiar, but in comparison with a court which permits witnesses to refuse to testify at all, or to make stump speeches from the witness stand, as they see fit, our courts are models of perfection. It is incredible, indeed, that so disgraceful a farce as the Zola trial could be enacted in any civilized country at the end of the nineteenth century.

AN Ohio man has invented an electric machine for scrubbing floors by which it is claimed that 75 per cent of the labor and expense of scrubbing by hand labor may be saved. This seems like an excellent thing, but what is really wanted in behalf of that condition which is akin to godliness is an arrangement whereby the pressing of a button will slam people into a bath tub and do all the rest that the necessities of the case may require. This is the real boon that a considerable number of the human family is suffering for.

"WHAT a stormy time they must have had at that meeting of the Chicago conference that dropped Dr. Brown Monday. Here is an extract from the *Chronicle's* dispatches on the subject: 'Dr. Brown's eyes flashed fire and his voice rolled through the room like thunder.' His wife gave an imitation of rain, for the report adds that she wept while all this was going on."—*Oakland Tribune.*

The picture was incomplete, though, without Mattie Overman holding the umbrella, as she did all the while that the lusty villain was storming at the honest men and women of his San Francisco congregation.

THE people of the United States would be willing and liberal contributors to a fund to erect a monument in memory of General Lafayette, a tardy act of recognition of a great and good man now under consideration by his countrymen. In the hearts of patriotic Americans the name of Lafayette is cherished with that of Washington and other patriots who laid their all upon the altar of liberty and founded upon this continent the greatest and freest government that the world has ever known.

IT will soon be time for the Republican organization of the county to prepare for the approaching campaign. The Democrats have already taken action and are evidently determined to make a strong fight. If the Republicans display their usual spirit there is no doubt of the party's scoring a complete success next November. They have every advantage and all that is needed is the usual enthusiasm, which, we doubt not, will be forthcoming at the proper time.

THERE are probably men who think they could reach any height of greatness if their wives would only refrain from contradicting them.—*Los Angeles Times.*

But more of them doubtless believe that their upward flight is retarded by the leg pulling process.

INSTOR of three months the Klondyke rush will be rushing both ways.

LOUD sentiment is in favor of war, but what this valley really needs is another good rain.

ONE of the questions of the times is whether this is a government of the people or of the yellow newspapers.

THE acme of impudence was reached when the yellow papers proposed to take charge of the investigation of the wrecked warship.

SOMEONE has made a proposition that the state printing be done in San Quentin prison. "Mussy-graph Jim" ought to be an enthusiastic supporter of such a scheme.

A COUPLE of Stocktonians are languishing in jail because they blew up a few hundred carp with dynamite. This rank injustice is due to the fact that the law fails to discriminate between carp and real fish.

A CONTEMPORARY says that Boston is getting to be a hotbed of silver. The hub is evidently turning that way. A news item states that the inhabitants now spear their baked beans from a silver plate with a silver fork.

THE fear of the Spaniards that the American divers who are to investigate the wreck of the Maine might report in variance with the actual facts will strike the average person as ausinious. It is not exactly complimentary either.

IT would probably be just as well for the newspapers which are running things to defer a declaration of war until it has been determined whether our battleship was destroyed by an unfortunate accident or a Spanish torpedo.

M. ZOLA'S next novel will be looked forward to with more than ordinary interest. He will not have to draw on his imagination for a beautiful plot, and can be trusted to put all the embellishments upon it that the most exacting may require.

NOT one intelligent, honest argument can be advanced in favor of calling a special election to vote bonds for park improvement. The proposition will be practically without support, and the money spent in holding the election wasted.

THE *Call* in enterprise itself in the matter of running special trains, but the edition which arrived here yesterday forenoon brought no actual news of importance to readers of the REPUBLICAN that they had not read several hours previously in this paper.

TO HOLD a special bond election at this time is equivalent to throwing the money away that it costs to hold it. If the Trustees have any regard for the wishes of the public they will spend the money where it will do some good—in sprinkling the streets, for instance.

THE infamy of yellow journalism was never more apparent than at the present time, but fortunately for all concerned the result of its saffron methods is reduced to a minimum by the fact the public has learned to place as little credence in alleged news that it is practically without influence.

THE wonder is that there is not more sickness in Fresno at the present time. The debris of the gutters has been scraped into the middle of the streets and fills the air with dense clouds of vile dust every evening. Failure to keep the streets sprinkled at such time is nothing less than criminal neglect.

THE Sacramento *Bee* says that Chief of Police Dwyer has succeeded in closing the poolrooms in that city. The REPUBLICAN congratulates the Capital City upon the possession of such an energetic chief of police and advises Marshal Woy to correspond with Chief Dwyer for the purpose of finding out how it was done.

THE *Expositor* denounces the Populists who object to fusion and in doing so it virtually denounces the whole party, for the great majority of Populists are opposed to aiding any more in furthering the political ambition of a one-idea man. The few Populists who will vote with the Democrats next fall will be "lost in the shuffle."

THE San Francisco papers devote a good deal of their space to telling how they scoop one another. The REPUBLICAN scoops its contemporary day after day—in fact, the evening paper is little but a rehash of the REPUBLICAN, yet we never think of boasting about it. The public may be depended upon to take notice of such matters without having its attention directed to them.

WHETHER the destruction of the Maine was caused by accident or by design, the manner in which the surviving officers and members of the crew conducted themselves as the ship was sinking will forever be a source of pride to Americans. Captain Sigsbee and his men upheld the best traditions of the American navy. They are an honor to the country.

NO AMERICAN has a right to entertain the superstition that 13 is an unlucky number, and the Modesto *News* tells the reason why: "Thirteen cannot be an unlucky number, when it was 13 colonies that won the American revolution and founded this republic and transmitted to us the glorious flag of the Union with its 13 beautiful stripes, which shall float, it is to be hoped, while the world stands."

IN THE South-of-Tehachapi end of this district another congressional candidate for the Republican nomination has appeared in the person of F. W. Richardson, editor of the San Bernardino *Times-Index*. Mr. Richardson is said to be good timber, and as the summer girl remarked when she scored her sixteenth engagement for the season, "the more the merrier." In the meantime the fact should not be overlooked that this end of the district will be heard from when the convention meets.

THE proposition of the Spanish press that divers of a third nation arbitrate in the event of a disagreement between the American and Spanish divers is both absurd and impudent. In the first place the American divers will make an independent investigation; there will be no joint investigation, though Spanish divers may accompany the American. In the second place, even if the Spanish divers arrive at a conclusion different from that of the Americans, this government will give consideration to the facts ascertained by the latter alone. The destruction of the Maine concerns the United States only and it will base its future policy with regard to Spain on the report of its own divers. This is not a question for arbitration.

Why not sprinkle the streets when they need it?

DUST not only brings discomfort, but disease. Wet it down.

THE number of business failures continue to decrease, which is eminently satisfactory to everybody excepting the calamity shriekers.

The people of this town will not vote to create a bonded indebtedness for the purpose of park improvement, and it will be a waste of both time and money to hold an election for such purpose.

We believe that a report is due from the committee on good roads appointed many moons ago by the Chamber of Commerce. We are anxious to know the results of the committee's investigations.

A PALMIST, psychometrist and astrologist of the feminine gender testified in a Los Angeles court that her income from the pursuit of these "professions" was only $250 a week. The lady is evidently not an adept at entering to tools.

AGENTS of German dealers have just closed a contract with the Johnson-Locke Mercantile Company for nearly half a million dollars worth of California dried fruits. After all, those Germans are people of excellent taste and sound judgment, their beer is all right and their Kaiser is a bird. Furthermore, we are inclined to believe that there were some bugs on those apples.

THE Fresno high school senate last night gave official recognition to the Monroe doctrine by a vote of 11 to 7. The high school senate has done well; it has done better, in fact, than the United States congress, which some years ago tried to accomplish the very same thing, but failed miserably. We congratulate the Fresno high school senate.

VANITY IN SOLDIERS.

The Sacramento *Bee* has some unpleasant things to say concerning General Miles because he appeared at a recent White House reception in a dazzling uniform. It compares with the display indulged in by Miles the simplicity observed by Grant on such occasions, to the disadvantage of the former. Now we are not going to quarrel with our esteemed Sacramento contemporary about this matter, and we do not intend to undertake a general defense of vanity. We admire the simplicity of Grant, but at the same time think it must be admitted that he was an exception among soldiers in his lack of personal vanity. Vanity appears to be one of the predominant characteristics (the *Bee* may call it a vice if it will) of soldiers, be they great or ordinary. This has been the case in all times. It was the case with Alcibiades, Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon and nearly every other celebrated general. It is the ruling passion of the color bearer as well as of the colonel, and even national guardsmen are infected with it. We have not made a deep study of this matter, but our observation, restricted enough we confess, has caused us to come to the conclusion that the uniform is responsible for the vanity of the soldier, though we acknowledge that a man may be born vain, just as some are born great.

Now we ourselves are not a bit vain. When we discard our antiquated habiliments, threadbare, dusty and grease-spotted, and clothe the editorial form in a fine $7 suit of store clothes, we do not feel at all proud. In fact we feel as if we had offended against some city ordinance and until our suit gives signs of senescence we avoid the main streets in going to and coming from the office and take to the by-ways and alleys. But suppose a cruel concatenation of circumstances, or something like that, were to make it necessary for us to don a uniform—well, we shudder at the thought of what might happen. We have seen others whom we always regarded as modest as a violet in their citizen clothes become as vain as a prize chrysanthemum when they put on uniforms; and as we share our friends' belief that we are merely human, we fear that soldier's clothes would work a startling transformation in us, that the modesty that has always distinguished us would give way to a vanity as rampant as that of General Dickinson.

Having made this confession in all humility, we revert to General Miles. Though by no means a great soldier he has shown himself to be a good one, and we doubt if his vanity detracts from his ability as a fighter or strategist. In truth we believe that a liberal share of vanity is, as a rule, a good thing for a soldier, but we have no fault to find with criticisms of vain soldiers. It serves as a check in case their vanity should exceed bounds, but in our opinion such criticisms should be liberally tinctured with good nature.

THE new primary election law finds many critics, but that was to be expected. The Australian ballot was even more vigorously opposed when first introduced, but most of the objections disappeared when put to the test of actual experience and the voters became accustomed to the change. The new primary law doubtless has its imperfections, but when the rough places have been smoothed down by amendment and the "newness" worn off by use, there will be no desire to return to the system under which jobbery, combinations and corruption were the rule rather than the exception in the centers of population. The people of the country can afford to go to a little extra trouble and expense in order to bring about in a measure political decency in the cities.

BICYCLE scorchers are being yanked before the courts of justice in Los Angeles, but the complaint is made that belated milk wagons and various other vehicles continue to rattle o'er the rocky streets at a break-neck speed without let or hindrance—especially hindrance. It is thus that the inequalities of the law as operated by fallible men is made manifest. The scorcher is a nuisance to be abated by the law or a club, but is not more in need of attention than the cross-eyed and hollow-headed drivers of wagons in their variety who go smashing through crowded streets as though they owned them and everybody else are trespassers whom it would be a righteous act to run down and kill. The scorcher ought to be abolished, but not made the sole object of attack while there are others just as bad.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

The California Good Roads League has established a press bureau, which will from time to time prepare articles bearing on road making and send them to the various papers for publication. The REPUBLICAN has always been an advocate of good roads and will do what it can to further the League's work, though the results of the movement in the past have not been such as to greatly encourage the friends of reform in road building. In fact, the advocates of better highways have had almost as many discouragements to endure as the advocates of woman suffrage. The circular of the League that lies before us truly says that "it is inertia rather than opposition that must be overcome." We have yet to find anybody that does not believe in good roads, but try as one will it seems impossible to awaken deep interest in the subject. The people have been told times innumerable that good roads are better than bad ones, that they are more economical than bad ones, that they would save millions of dollars annually to the country, that they are an ornament to their neighborhood, that they promote civilization as law other agencies do—and the residence of these statements will cheerfully acquiesce in every one of them; but they positively refuse to wax enthusiastic and never think of grabbing the first pitchfork or stuffed club at hand, marching on Sacramento and terrifying our legislators with the slogan, "Give us Good Roads or give us Death!"

The good roads organizations deserve great credit for persisting in their excellent work in the face of so many disappointments and discouragements, and it is to be hoped that a better day is in store for them. Nothing is so difficult to overcome as indifference, but as the continual dripping of water upon a rock will in time wear a hole in it, so persistent effort to arouse the active interest of the the people in the important question of good roads must ultimately meet with success. In fact the outlook is not really so bad as our former remarks might lead some people to believe, and had it not been for the carelessness of Governor Budd, California would now have a road law that, in the opinion of many people, might have resulted in the economical improvement of our highways. We refer to the measure passed by the last legislature giving each district control over its own roads.

The program of the California Good Roads League is outlined in the following paragraph, taken from the circular to which reference has already been made:

> "The active work to which the League is now about to devote itself is the organization of branch Leagues. Such Leagues have already been organized in Alameda, Sacramento and Sonoma counties, and others are in process of formation. One member of the board of directors has been elected from each Senatorial district in the State in order that he may be the means of communication between the branch Leagues in his district and the central organization. Each branch League is to be independent, to determine upon its own form of organization, to elect its own officers and to conduct its own affairs. Its connection with the central League is to be merely for the purpose of securing the co-operation necessary to render the work of all efficient. The central League, however, will be pleased to render any assistance or furnish any information."

THE RAISIN MARKET.

The outlook is not altogether discouraging for those who are still holding their raisins for an advance in prices. The market remains inactive, but news from all quarters is to the effect that the visible supply is small and the damaged goods which have crushed the life out of the demand have nearly gone out of the hands of the jobbers. The San Francisco *Herald of Trade and Finance*, under date of the 18th inst., makes the following estimate of the situation:

> Raisins are quiet, but good merchantable are strongly held owing to light supplies. Rain-damaged raisins are said to be cleaning up. When rain-damaged raisins are out of the market at the East good merchantable are expected to do better. New York mail advices report: There continues a good demand for California Sultanas and the market is firmer. Supplies are small, it is reported, both here and on the coast. The market is firmer, but not quotably higher. California seedless raisins are firm, owing to the close concentration of stocks. Imported Sultanas are quiet, but under limited supplies the market is firm. Valencias and Malagas are in small stock.
>
> The market is quoted f.o.b. in carload lots at Fresno shipping points as follows: Imperial clusters 6-crown, $2.75 per box; Dehesa clusters 5-crown, $2; fancy clusters 4-crown, $1.50; London layers 4-crown, $1.50; 3-crown, $1.10 to $1.25; loose Muscatel in 50-pound boxes, per pound, 4 crown 4c; 3-crown, 3 to 3½c; 2-crown, 2c; seedless Muscatel, 3c; Sultanas, 3½c; Thompson's seedless, 7c; dried grapes, 2½ to 3c.

It is certainly true that the condition of the raisin market for the past two months has been very discouraging, but those who are holding clean, honest goods are still likely to realize prices equally as good as the best paid before the collapse came. Damaged raisins will not be likely to advance, and they should not. They should never have gone upon the market at any price.

A SAN FRANCISCO lawyer is attempting to establish as a legal fact that the so-called domestic cat is in reality a wild beast. It is impossible to say what view the law will take of the question, but if the issue could be submitted to a jury of men who are accustomed to fill the circumjacent atmosphere with profanity and bricabrac at the solemn hour when cats come forth to sing, there would be no doubt about the result. They would not only be classified as wild beasts, but as the most devilish and dangerous of their kind.

IF the obstacles are such as to preclude Fresno being represented in the Pacific States Baseball League, why not organize a San Joaquin Valley Baseball League? There is plenty of good baseball talent distributed throughout the valley and it should be an easy matter to organize first-class teams in Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Tulare, Kings and Kern counties.

Now will the veterans do loyal duty? *Expositor.*

How can the evening paper doubt it? The veterans are always ready to do loyal duty. Let the government but give the word and our veterans will wipe the earth with the chili eating Spaniards.

RANDOM REMARKS.

The debauch of excitement of the past few days will be succeeded by a fit of disgust.

There must have been a big explosion in the art department of the San Francisco *Post*, judging from the picture in Friday's issue labeled "General Gomez's Latest Photograph."

The man who has no faith in woman has a small chance of being happy on this earth.—*Expositor.*

Shall it be implied from this that his reward will come in heaven?

It is to be feared that Professor David Starr Jordan doesn't know so much about life after all. In a lecture to Stanford students the other day he said that in gambling "to win is to lose." He probably never heard about poolroom gamblers and sure-thing men.

It is reported that Admiral Manterola wants to preside over the naval court of inquiry appointed by this government to investigate the Maine disaster. Maybe the admiral would compromise on the presidency of the United States. We feel in a giving mood just now.

In the account of the proceedings at the Zola trial in Paris on Friday it was stated that the crowd greeted Major Esterhazy with shouts of "Vive le Armee." This indicates that the French people have become so "rattled" over the Dreyfus case that they are forgetting how to speak their language.

An admirer of Caricaturist Swinnerton, whose wife, according to a Carson, Nev., journal, left him because he was nothing but "a Mission street hoodlum," declares that "it took a separation to put Mr. Swinnerton back on his artistic feet." This will confirm the belief of many that Jimmie Swinnerton holds the pencil with his toes when he draws.

Julian Hawthorne in describing the explosion of the Maine, which he did not see, says: "There was a dull, resonant roar, partly muffled, as though coming through a heavy veil of intervening substance." "A dull, resonant roar, partly muffled" is a curiosity that ought to be caged and put on exhibition. If it can be obtained only by blowing up a battleship, let us sacrifice another vessel, taking the precaution, of course, of first removing the crew. Wonder if Julian ever read his papa's books?

Congress is said to be eager to abolish the mileage allowance to army officers when ordered to a distance on some duty. The officers are allowed 4 cents a mile, while the Congressmen themselves receive 20 cents a mile. It would be more becoming if the Congressmen used the pruning knife on their own mileage allowance first. But such a suggestion is useless; they would rather cut off a toe than slice off a few dollars from their salaries or perquisites.

The Sacramento *Bee* says that the hottest region on earth is the southwest coast of Persia, where that country borders the gulf of the same name. The hottest place on earth just now, in the opinion of the unscientific observer, is the office of the yellow journal. All ammunition and explosives within a radius of three miles of such offices should be hastily removed. It might also be well to call out the fire departments and give the yellow editors a wetting down.

An Ohio man wants the legislature of that state to pass a measure providing for the examination of persons who desire to be married. If the examiners find that the applicants are unfitted to enter the married state—that they display a strong tendency to insanity, habitual drunkenness, crime, diseases which may be transmitted to their posterity, such as consumption, blood diseases, etc.—they shall be refused a license to marry. If Ohio passed a law like that and enforced it, it would not be many years before it would have to treble the capacity of its foundling asylums.

The Fresno county W. C. T. U. recently offered prizes to pupils in the high school, grammar and primary grades who wrote the best essays on the effects of alcohol upon the human system and the evils of intemperance. The following was written by a primary grade pupil, but it is not likely to be submitted for competition:

> Alkol is a feend whos ofspring is Intemprence and Hedake. It is of differint colors; therfor it is caled red liqur. Alkol is very bad for the hummin system becuse it give the man who drinks it the stummak ake the nex day. Wenever my father comes hom drunk the firs thing he say to moma is I ony drunk to glases of bier on an empy stummak and it has gon to my hed. Then he buts his shins agens the chars and moma scols like sixty. Wons he tuk me out of bed and liked me and moma dad mister Jones if you wip that child agen I will leve you, then he liked me agen and moma cryed. Alkol is the corse of gret unhapines! It is also uzed in the arts and therfor Mackinly increast the tarif on it for its influnce on evry thing is debasing. It is also injurus to the breth and a all around nasene. It make red spots on the liver and steals away a man's brans as Shakoper says. My father has to pay extry rate for insuring his lif becuse he is addiked to the uze of alkol and he swars horribly wenever the time comes to pay the premium. This is all I know about alkol and intemprance excep that father says the W.C.T.U. is a madlin consern and shood not be permitted to vilate the Consituben.

R. M. M.

A Vain Search.

SEVERAL YEARS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS EXPENDED.

An Expert Accountant and Bookkeeper of Detroit Troubled with Hereditary Scrofula in its Worst Form—Spends a Small Fortune Seeking to Find a Cure.

PROMINENT MEN OF DETROIT, MICH.

James H. Wallace, the well known expert accountant and bookkeeper, of Detroit, Mich., lately had a remarkable experience and a reporter called at his quarters from 220 Sixth Street, to interview him regarding it. He found Mrs. Wallace in the midst of some kind of a washing, and after the reporter stated the object of his visit Mrs. Wallace said: "You will find Mr. Wallace at the office of C. A. Hulbert & Co., table manufacturers, on Orchard Street, and he will tell you all about this experience much better than I." A visit was made to the office of the above concern where Mr. Wallace was seen. "I am," said Mr. Wallace, "not a young man, still I have suffered untold agonies and tortures. I was born with this awful hereditary disease, known as scrofula, and what I suffered can be well described.

"The first symptoms that created me said it was a constitutional blood disorder and by constant treatment and diet it might be cured. The blood purifiers and spring medicines I used only made the eruptions more aggressive and painful. In 1896 I was a fearful looking sight and was in fact repulsive. On my limbs were large ulcers which were very painful, and from which there was a continual discharge. In three years I spent over $300 in medicine and medical services and grew worse instead of better. I tried the medical baths, and in 1893 went to Medicine Lake, Washington, but was not benefited. I then tried some proprietary medicine, but did not receive any benefit.

"One day in the fall of 1896 while reading the paper I noticed an article about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but did not give it much attention. That afternoon while moving some books I broke an ulcer on my leg and nearly fainted, the pain made me sick and I had to stop work. While sitting in the chair I again noticed the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills article in the paper which was laying on the floor. I read it carefully and immediately decided to give the pills a trial, for I was reluctant to quit work. I went to Frank Hough's drug store and after the reporter stated the case he gave me some that afternoon. I commenced taking them and before I had taken half a box I felt no pain. I gave up the use of the pills for a time, but since then I have not seen a single sign of the disease. I was troubled for some time after I was cured with constipation, but I wanted to get the system rid of that awful disease.

"If I only had heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People at the start I would be thousands of dollars ahead and had been years of health and happiness instead of years of misery. Today I feel like a perfect man and my doctor says I am entirely rid of my old trouble."

(signed) JAMES H. WALLACE.

DETROIT, MICH., May 7, 1897.

Before me a Notary Public in and for Wayne County, Michigan, personally appeared James H. Wallace, who being duly sworn, deposed and said that he had read the foregoing statement and that the same was true.

ROBERT E. HULL, JR.,
Notary Public.

WAYNE COUNTY, MICH.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

TALKING OF THE CENSUS

Senators Differ on the Control of It.

Teller's Amendment Voted Down.

The Work Will Probably Be Controlled by the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—For three hours today the senate had under discussion the bill providing for the taking of the twelfth and subsequent censuses. It was so amended as to place the census bureau under the Secretary of the Interior, but the extended discussion which followed disclosed so wide a divergence of views on the part of the senators as to various features of the measure that no further action was taken. A resolution offered by Mr. Allen directing the committee on naval affairs to make an investigation of the disaster to the battleship Maine was adopted without debate.

As no other business was pressing, the senate at the suggestion of Mr. Hale of Maine, began to consider unobjected bills on the calendar. Among those passed were the following:

Requiring masters and mates of sailing vessels of over 700 tons to have licenses issued by United States inspectors; granting to the state of Wyoming 50,000 acres of land to aid in the construction, enlargement and maintenance of the Wyoming state soldiers and sailors home; and to amend an act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the territories, to limit territorial indebtedness, etc.

At 2 o'clock consideration of the bills on the calendar was discontinued. The measure providing for the twelfth and subsequent censuses was laid before the senate.

Mr. Allison thought the census bureau ought not to be made an independent bureau, but should be placed under the department of the interior under the general supervision of the secretary of the interior, and he proposed an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Teller of Colorado offered an amendment to Mr. Allison's amendment providing that the census bureau be placed under the department of labor and that the commissioner of labor have general supervision of the work. The amendment to the amendment was lost, 21 to 29.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—This was private bill day in the house, but little was accomplished, owing to the fact that most of the time was consumed in the passage of private pension bills coming over from the Friday night session three weeks ago. The feature of the day was the spirited contest over the bill to pay Newberry college, the Lutheran institution in South Carolina, $15,000 for damages by Federal troops. It was finally passed. On motion of Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, the house voted 29 to 35, to observe Washington's birthday by adjourning over tomorrow, but Mr. Dingley raised the point of no quorum, and before further action could be taken the house recessed under the rule until 3 o'clock. The Republicans desire to go ahead with the sundry civil appropriation bill tomorrow.

PATRIOTISM PREVAILS.

Daughters of the Revolution Duly Celebrate.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The seventh continental congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held today at the Grand opera house. Of the 800 accredited delegates nearly all were present. American flags seemed the chief decorations of the body of the house while the stage was beautifully set with potted plants, relieved in the rear by a full length portrait of General George Washington.

The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the reading of the official notices and invitations to the congress concluded the work of the morning.

A patriotic incident of the session was the unanimous adoption of a resolution of condolence for the families of the officers and men of the men destroyed in Havana harbor last week.

It was offered by Mrs. Jennie Garrison, and a copy will be sent to the secretary of the navy.

Justice to Ireland.

LONDON, February 21.—The house of commons was crowded today when the first lord of the treasury, Mr. Balfour, introduced the Irish local government bill. In so doing, Mr. Balfour said he thought it possible the new order of things would at first seem a failure, but he believed it would work through failure to the success which it deserved.

TESTING THE PRIMARY LAW

Populists Claim it to Be Invalid.

The Constitutionality of the Act Assailed.

T. V. Cator Gives the Supreme Court Six Reasons for Objecting to It.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 21.—The supreme court today took up the case of Charles A. Spier against the Tulare county Board of Supervisors, the suit involving the validity of the new primary law, of which State Senator Frederick S. Stratton is author.

The importance of the case is widespread and general interest is manifested in the ultimate decision, for upon it depends much. Both of the old parties have seemed to favor the new law, but the Populist party has been opposed to it from the time it was presented to the legislature. The state executive committee of the Populist party declares against it, and it was at the committee's direction that Thomas V. Cator appeared in behalf of the plaintiff and appellant.

The Superior court of Tulare county decided that the law was valid, and Spier, acting in the capacity of a citizen and taxpayer, appealed to the supreme court, asking an injunction upon an allegation of the unconstitutionality of the act.

Quite a number of prominent lawyers and politicians were present this morning to hear the arguments in the case. Thomas V. Cator appeared as attorney to oppose the new law and Attorney F. B. Howard of Tulare appeared on behalf of the respondent, while Attorney Frederick S. Stratton was present to uphold the constitutionality of the act. He was assisted by Gavin McNab.

Mr. Cator in his opening address declared the law an act of injustice to any new party. He summarized his speech against it as follows:

First—It is unconstitutional because it takes away the right to nominate by petition.

Second—It is unconstitutional because it requires an oath that the voter intends to support the nominee of a future convention.

Third—Because it destroys the secrecy of voting, requiring every voter to show with what party he voted.

Fourth—Because it forbids the paying of election officers.

Fifth—Because it is invalid in its title, signifying that it is for more than one purpose.

Sixth—Because it is mandatory and compels the formation of political organizations.

At the close of the argument the matter was submitted upon briefs.

LEFT WITHOUT FRIENDS.

The Canadian Pacific Boycotted by Other Roads.

CHICAGO, February 21.—Western roads have assumed the aggressive in the war with the Canadian Pacific road. They have thrown that road out of the Western immigrant clearing house. The effect of this action will be that the Canadian Pacific will be shut out from participation in immigrant travel arriving at New York or Boston. Acting in harmony with this action of the western roads the trans-Atlantic steamship lines, which are parties to the immigrant agreement with these roads, have cabled their agents in Europe and throughout the Northwest not to sell any tickets or prepaid orders calling for tickets over the Canadian Pacific. These instructions apply to all immigrant business, irrespective of where it originates or in what direction it may be moving, whether east or west. The Southern Pacific road is also a party to this boycott, so that the Canadian Pacific has left itself without friends. As a result of this action the Canadian Pacific will have to rely on traffic at Portland, Me., or Canadian ports for its immigrant business.

A PRESIDENTIAL GUEST.

Mr. McKinley to Speak at Pennsylvania University Today.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—President McKinley, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Porter, left Washington at 12:15 p. m. today over the Pennsylvania road for Philadelphia, where the President tomorrow morning will deliver an address before the University of Pennsylvania. The President occupied the private car Robinson. Mrs. McKinley remained at home owing to a cold which she has contracted.

While in Philadelphia, the President and Mr. Porter will be the guests of C. C. Harrison, the president of the university. Wire connections have been made with Mr. Harrison's house, so that the President will be in close touch with Havana and the members of his cabinet in Washington. According to present arrangements the President will leave Philadelphia on his return at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon.

WRIGHT IRRIGATION LAW.

A Decision Which is Held to Sustain It.

LOS ANGELES, February 21.—In the federal court here today a decision was rendered which sustains the section of the Wright irrigation act which provides that after two years of operation the validity of irrigation districts cannot be attacked. The decision was rendered in the case entitled Miller against the Perris Irrigation District and was on demurrer.

The court holds also that no private person can attack the validity of the bonds of an irrigation district without the co-operation of the state unless it can be shown that the district is illegally organized.

The decision is looked upon as a victory for the Wright irrigation law.

The Boys to Send to Cuba.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., February 21.—As a result of the sinking of the Maine in Havana, and the feeling prevailing that volunteers will be called for, initial steps are being taken in this city to form the first regiment of the Arizona flying cavalry, and turning the same over to the service of President McKinley in case of war with Spain. The regiment will be 1000 strong, equipped with Winchester rifles, forty-five Colt pistols and the horses to be native bred. The personnel of the force will be made up principally of cowboys, all of whom, in addition to speaking the Spanish language, are expert marksmen and skilled horsemen.

The Chinese Loan.

SHANGHAI, February 21.—The North China *Daily News* says: An unconfirmed report is current that the Chinese loan has been settled at Pekin with Great Britain.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

Formally Opened Last Sunday.

Methodist Church South's Beautiful Edifice.

There Was a Large Congregation to Witness the Impressive Ceremonies.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Sunday was a day of joy and spiritual exaltation for the members of the Fresno Methodist Church South. Their magnificent new church, grand in proportions and beautiful in outlines, called St. Paul's church, was formally opened.

Morning and evening services were conducted by Rev. John Hannon. There was a song service in the afternoon and the visiting pastors of Fresno expressed appropriate words of congratulation. At 6 o'clock the Young People's societies of the city held services in the church.

All of the services were largely attended and the most intense interest was manifested in the proceedings. The sermons were logical and eloquent and the music was excellent.

After the morning service Rev. Hannon secured $1045 in subscriptions toward paying off the indebtedness on the building.

Dr. Hannon took for his text at the morning service, "And Solomon determined to build an house for the name of of the Lord and an house for his kingdom." He said in part:

"The universe is one vast storehouse of goodness. The question that comes to us is what is our mission in regard to it all? Are we to believe that this planet is a great hammock swinging here for us to play in? Are we to play our lives away? Certainly the human mind takes a broader view of existence. Man has a higher aim than that to be found within himself, and that aim is in God. We have a work to do, and we shall have accomplished our destiny when we shall have decided to build a temple to God.

"We are wise Solomons when we decide to build a house to God, because it is that which the world needs. What the world needs is more God. The way to remove the evil, sorrow, folly and wrongness in life is to bring into it God.

"There is no such thing as cold; it is only the absence of heat. Just so all the world is God. This is the positive side of it. Sorrow and sin are but the negative. Before God the cold glaciers of Wall street would melt away, the sorrows of earth would disappear.

"All honor to the people of Fresno who have laid this stone in the great temple. In our building let us work in no inferior stones, let us build with marble, with noble deeds. Let no build with columns of the ten commandments, with what was taught us at our mother's knee. Without these our building cannot withstand the bombardments of life. May the final stone of your building be laid with shouting amid the stars."

In closing the speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the earnest women whose efforts contributed largely toward bringing about the completion of the building.

The evening sermon was from the text, "Come Unto Me All Ye That Are Heavily Laden."

The history of the Fresno Methodist Church South begins with the history of the city. In 1875 Judge Gillum Baley and others secured lots on the corner of Fresno and L streets and on this property the first church in Fresno was built in 1876. The lots were not deeded to the society until 1879. This deed conveyed lots 17, 18 and 19, block 107, to "J. O. Thompson, Thomas F. Nelson, W. R. Baley, W. T. Cole, A. H. Statham, J. D. Collins and S. C. Peage, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of the town of Fresno, state of California and their successors in office." The deed was executed by Charles F. Crocker and the consideration was $62.50.

The first trustees of the church were Messrs. Baley, Potter and Jerry Musick.

On Thanksgiving day, in 1876, services were held in the new church by Rev. H. B. Avery, whose text was the "Goodness of God." The following January Rev. F. M. Staton was pastor. The pastors who followed were: Rev. Mr. Hopkins, the father of Mrs. Dr. Cooper of this city; then Rev. T. L. Duke, A. L. Hunsaker, J. C. Hyden, C. O. Steele, T. H. B. Anderson, J. J. N. Kenney, H. C. Meredith, who was followed by the present pastor, Rev. J. C. Carpenter.

In 1883 an attempt was made to incorporate. The articles of incorporation were filed with the County Clerk on May 10th of that year. In 1892 an effort was made to secure funds to build a new church. Dr. T. H. B. Anderson was pastor at this time, and there was a congregation of 300 members. Subscriptions to the amount of $6000 were secured, but the "hard times" checked further progress until 1896. The Ladies' Aid Society, of which Mrs. M. V. Griffith was president, Mrs. T. R. Meux, secretary, and Mrs. Guard, treasurer, began the movement for a new church. They started a subscription list with their own signatures for $1000, and the Young Ladies' Aid Society followed with a subscription of $300. The list increased rapidly and work was commenced in the spring of 1897.

The building committee under whom the work completed yesterday was begun, consisted of Dr. T. R. Meux, J. D. Musick, W. M. Wyatt, Dr. J. L. Maupin and J. D. Morgan; afterwards W. F. Cate became a member. Changes, however, occurred in the committee, and when the cornerstone was laid in the spring of 1897, the committee consisted of Dr. J. L. Maupin, J. B. Rader and J. D. Morgan.

The Fresnos Won.

The game of baseball between the Fresno and Madera teams in Madera on Sunday resulted in a victory for the Fresno nine by a score of 31 to 9. When the Fresno boys saw the practical work of the Madera boys they knew what kind of a game it would be, so they were a little easy with them for a few innings, and let them get a few runs to the good, which made the people of Madera think they had a team of bright and shining stars. But when Fresno turned loose in the seventh inning with an assortment of base hits that came in singles, doubles, triplets and home runs, of which there were five, they thought war had been declared in Cuba from the bombardment that was going on. From that on to the end of the game it was a procession for Fresno.

Cupid's Day.

Yesterday seemed to be Cupid's day, for three marriage licenses were issued. The happy couples were Carl M Rasmussen, aged 28 years, and Petrae Nelsen, 27, both of Fresno; Jasper L. Hamilton, 23, and Myrtle R. Steward, 19, both of Selma; and F. M. Carrillo, 34, of Bakersfield, and Josie Yllsaliturri, 23, of San Francisco.

Henry Bareford, who fell from the new Vanderlip residence last Saturday afternoon, is improving. The accident was not due to any fault of the carpenter, as a weak brace gave way.

IN MALE ATTIRE

The Stockton Rosalind in Fresno.

Bebee Beam Visits the Raisin Center.

Something About a Girl Who is "Strictly One of the Boys."

From Tuesday's Daily.

Bebee Beam, the lady reporter and special writer of the Stockton *Mail*, who prefers trousers to skirts and a genuine shirt to the compromise shirtwaist, and hence wears the regulation attire of the male sex, is visiting Fresno. She came down on the late train Saturday night and expects to return to her ark home on McLeod's lake in the Slough City tomorrow. The reporters on the Stockton papers misread "Bebee Beam" for the likewise alliterative, but perhaps less dignified cognomen of "Babe Bean," and she has been unable to "shake," as she terms it, that nickname.

Besides forsaking the attire of her sex, "Babe" is without the power of speech, and hence does not enjoy the privilege dear to every woman's heart. She does all her talking with her pencil, always having a wad of paper in the outside pocket of a natty square-cut coat. She claims that she lost her speech five years ago as the result of an illness, although before that time she writes that she had full use of her vocal organs.

"Babe" is a very interesting character, and was much the rage in Stockton, where all the papers devoted considerable space to her. She is very reticent about her personality, and while she is always willing to speed her pencil in social chat and in response to the many questions with which she is besieged about her mode of life and her experiences—and she has had many interesting ones—she keeps her identity a secret.

Some time last June she "dropped" into Stockton in the garb of a boy, and was there for a couple of months before she was "discovered," as the officers put it. She rented an ark in a picturesque little spot on McLeod's lake, about four blocks from the court house, which stands on the central block of the town, and has since lived in her "marine" abode, where the zephyrs blow in from the west and the sun sets below Mount Diablo. Mosquitoes and malaria are borne in on the western breezes, but "Babe" would not change her ark home on account of Stockton mosquitoes, direct from Antioch, and as far as malaria is concerned—well, she seems to enjoy good health.

"Babe" was extensively interviewed by the Stockton press on everything from life in an ark to her ideas on dress reform, and inasmuch as she did not speak, the reporters had recourse to the plan of submitting a number of questions to her, and she wrote up the "story" herself. She submitted the articles in narrative form, and it was always what the city editors termed "good stuff." Her facility with the pencil and the character of her work, together with various little things that anybody outside of the craft would not be likely to be familiar with gave rise to the belief that she was a newspaper woman.

After being in Stockton a couple of months the "Rosalind of the Slough" was regularly employed on the *Mail* as a reporter and special writer. One of her first details was to visit all the keno joints, which were then running in Stockton, and she wrote up the scenes and the game in an extended article, which was subsequently copied in Eastern papers. She also contributed an article to the San Francisco *Call*, which was reproduced in the Boston *Globe*.

The Stockton male-clad reporter is getting to be quite a celebrity, and the other day she received a letter from a New York newspaper asking for a story from her. As "Babe" is not addicted to the pernicious habit of rushing into print for her health, she dropped the managing editor of the New York paper a little business note, asking him what there was in it for her—of course she didn't use that slang expression, but that was the purport of her letter.

The Sunday Press has also asked her permission to "write her up" in the large Eastern cities and in London. She is not seeking any more notoriety, however, than her personality and her mode of life attract.

Personally, the trousered lady of the lake is rather petite, has a fondness for natty dress, although she does not hesitate to don overalls and sweater, as she did when she painted her ark. She wears her dark hair short, parted in the middle and brushed to either side, showing an intellectual forehead. She is a Southern girl by nativity, as one could guess from her dark eyes and romantic nature.

While of a cheerful disposition, she at times is given to spells of melancholy, and states that she has experienced a great sorrow in her young life, but does not choose to divulge the nature of it. She receives letters regularly from friends, and also obtains remittances of money which enable her to be independent of newspaper work or any other kind of labor.

"Babe" is a Bohemian, withal, and goes in places where skirts seldom enter. Her attire gives her privileges, for, as she argues, there is nothing *malum per se* in visiting a saloon and inasmuch as she is regarded as a boy she does not attract the attention she would if she went trooping in holding skirts out of tobacco juice.

She wears her clothes well, has a masculine stride and is not pigeon-toed. However, she does not masquerade as a boy, and does not want anybody to labor under that impression. She prefers to pass as a boy in a strange city, of course, but whenever she is interrogated by the officials she explains that she is a woman. She carries letters from prominent police officers, which serve her in good stead when she is "taken in."

Notwithstanding her ideas about dress, Miss Beam is not a "new woman," doesn't want to vote and has no sympathy with the advocates of woman's rights, so called, and suffrage. Bloomers are abhorrent to her, being, as she remarks, neither the one thing nor the other.

She, like Cæsar, knows no fear, as one might guess from the fact that she lives alone in her ark in an unlighted and desolate spot. When she has occasion to go about at night she slings her companion, a Smith & Wesson, in her pocket, and is then indifferent alike to highwaymen, villians generally and a woman's greatest fear, a harmless little mouse.

It's Not Expensive.

It's the quality that's high in Tea Garden Drips, Toboggan Maple Syrup, Pelican Louisiana Molasses. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

THE PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO.

Trains carrying *Calls* and *Examiners* had a race down the valley yesterday morning. The *Calls* came in by the Southern Pacific and the *Examiners* by the Valley road. There was only a few minutes difference in time between the arrival of the two papers.

A PARK CANVASS

Ordered by the City Trustees.

Decided Not to Hold a Bond Election.

McVey, Chittenden and Craycroft Voted Against It—Other Business.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The advocates of the acceptance of the park offer made by Messrs. Roeding and Weihe won a victory before the City Trustees last night by a close vote. It was decided to allow the finance committee to appoint competent canvassers to ascertain the sentiment of the voters on the proposition, and that will govern the Trustees in their action as to whether they shall accept or reject the proposition. That virtually disposes of the bond election, which very few wanted, even most of the advocates of a park being opposed to it.

In accordance with his instructions at a previous meeting, City Attorney Smith prepared a call for the election, and also an ordinance conditionally accepting the park, which he stated would be necessary before an election could be held.

Trustee Spinney did not like the ordinance, which Mr. Smith stated was merely a preliminary measure, and a great deal of rambling discussion was had on it, which did not come to a head.

It was then pointed out to Mr. Smith that if the board intended to call a bond election it would be necessary to change the conditions in the deed presented by Mr. Roeding, inasmuch as a bond election was not one of the conditions mentioned upon which the land would be conveyed.

G. C. Fromon, representing Mr. Roeding, was asked whether a bond election would be acceptable to Mr. Roeding, and he stated that he had a talk with him yesterday, and that that gentleman said he had spoken to a great many representative citizens, and found all of them opposed to an election of that kind.

"Mr. Roeding won't go back on his word," said Mr. Spinney.

The attorney and the Trustee had a little argument as to what Mr. Roeding had agreed to. Spinney then suggested deferring action until Mr. Roeding could be asked about his offer again, but Mr. Freman stated very positively that Mr. Roeding would not agree to a bond election as one of the conditions of the gift, as it would merely be putting an additional expense upon the city and that the sentiment of the people on the bond question was known, and hence there was no necessity of an election.

Spinney stated that the Trustees could accept the park even if the bonds did not receive the necessary two-thirds, but that the election would be a guide.

At this point there was some speech making and the petitions in favor of the acceptance of the park were read. They contained over 150 names, and the following, who had signed the petition against the park, changed their position as being for it, as the conditions had been changed by Mr. Roeding agreeing to an expenditure of about $3000 instead of $5000: George H. Monroe, Taylor Albin, A. P. Darling, Manley & Glasgow, J. C. Herrington and D. H. Williams.

The resolutions of the Hundred Thousand Club, and the vote taken on them, the one favoring the park and the other opposing a bond election, were also read. The vote of the entire membership on the questions, which had been polled, was also read. It was as follows: In favor of the acceptance of the offer, 40 for and 26 against it; on the bond, 52 against and 6 for it.

Mr. Spinney claimed that if the park were established the road leading to it would become a charge upon the city and would have to be kept in repair. The $3,000, he thought, in that case would not go anywhere.

Mr. LeBlanc spoke in opposition to the park, saying that there was no water there that the city could use.

John Reichman, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, replied to that objection by stating that one of the directors of the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company had told him that he was in favor of giving the city the use of water for the park and he believed the two other directors were of the same mind. Mr. Reichmann suggested canvassing the city, saying he would pay the expense himself if necessary.

A. L. Hobbs also spoke in favor of the acceptance of the offer without a bond election. He said that the expenditure of $3000 for five years was not intended to make a park, but was to acquire the title to land which some day would be a park.

Trustee Chittenden remarked that the sentiment was so divided that the Trustees should not act without ascertaining what the majority of the people wanted, and he moved that the matter be left with the finance committee to have the city canvassed.

Mr. Spinney was opposed to that, saying that the public pulse could not be accurately felt in that way. The only true way was to allow each voter to step into the booth and stamp his ballot.

Trustee McVey seconded Mr. Chittenden's motion. When it was put to a vote Spinney and Austin voted against it, leaving the determination of the matter with President Craycroft. The chair remarked that nobody seemed to be in favor of bonds and he regarded it as an unnecessary expense upon the taxpayers to hold an election. He hence voted in favor of the motion and it was carried.

Before the park was considered the following routine business was transacted:

The petition of Renfro & Kilfiles, who bought the Casino saloon from Stevens & Copeland, for a transfer of the license was granted.

The petition of Bostwick & Wakefield for a light at the corner of K and Fresno streets was referred to Trustee McVey.

G. D. Hager, who was injured by a fire engine's colliding with his buggy on the night of December 1st, presented a petition, setting forth his case and asking for damages.

City Attorney Smith advised the board that the city could not be held responsible in such a case.

Spinney didn't like the word damages, and at his suggestion it was changed to relief. The matter was then referred to the finance committee.

Spinney reported that he had visited the packing houses and found them unsewered and in a very unsanitary condition, as water was allowed to stand under the buildings. He was in favor of lateral sewers for those districts. The report of Dr. C. H. Adair in reference to the Griffin & Skelley packing house, in which he found the sanitary condition very poor, was received and steps were ordered taken to sewer the property. The matter will come up at the next meeting.

Owners of lots in blocks 125 and 136 were given permission to grade the street at their own expense. All the property owners were in favor of doing the work by private contract.

A light was ordered placed at the corner of Fresno and E streets, as the new engine house there is about completed and a light will be necessary for the engine drivers.

Just before adjournment Mr. Spinney asked City Marshal Woy if all the men on the force were required, and the City Marshal replied that he thought one might be dispensed with. On motion of Spinney the services of Paul Myrtengreen, who was a special officer, was dispensed with.

Knifing LaRue.

From the Stockton Record.

The Fresno *Expositor* is rather severe on the Democratic organ of this city for giving Farmer LaRue a boost. The *Expositor* insists that LaRue is a railroad tool and is only put forward by Southern Pacific agents. As the editor of the *Expositor* was formerly the editorial scribe on the *Mail*, it makes a complication hard to explain away. By a very careful reading of the *Expositor* the *Record* has come to the conclusion that none of the Democratic candidates prominently mentioned up to date are fitted in all respects to head the ticket of Jefferson and Bryan. It would not surprise us if the ideal candidate had to be sought among the raisin growers.

A Birthday Party.

The friends of Miss Viola Hays gave her a pleasant surprise party in celebration of her birthday last Saturday evening at her home on Orange avenue. The evening was merrily spent with games and music. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Braly, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hays, Mrs. H. F. Winnes, Misses Maud and Jessie Paine, Viola and Grace Smith, Sadie Simpson, Isabella Norton; Messrs. A. L. Nelson, Owen and Thomas Hays, Willis and Charley Paine, Frank Craycroft, J. B. Barton and Will Holden.

MACHINERY HERE

Expert Setting Up Ice-Making Apparatus.

San Joaquin Ice Company Plant Will Be Running by March 1st.

All is bustle and activity at the plant of the San Joaquin Ice Company, as preparations are in progress for setting up the ice-making machinery. Nine carloads of machinery has already arrived and eleven more carloads will be here in a few days. On last Sunday John Funk, erecting engineer of the York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., arrived in Fresno, and he will commence setting up the machinery this week. By the middle of next month it is expected that everything will be in shape to commence operations.

The machinery will all be placed in the large freezing room of the establishment. In the north end of the room will be located the latest style vertical ammonia compressor, which will be run by a 150-horse power induction motor.

The ammonia will be compressed at the rate of 150 pounds to the square inch, and will then be carried from the compressor to a condenser. When compressed there is a great amount of heat in the ammonia and this is removed by the condensers. After the ammonia is cooled it is expanded through a coil of pipes immersed in a brine tank. The expansion of the ammonia causes it to absorb the heat in the brine tank until the temperature is 8 degrees above zero, or 24 degrees below freezing.

The brine is then pumped through cells or plates immersed in water in the freezing tanks. There will be eight freezing tanks with six plates each. Every plate will freeze two cakes of ice 14 inches thick and 8x16 feet, weighing three tons.

The ice freezes in the same manner as natural ice, from one side only. Impurities in the water are avoided in this way and the cake is as clear as a pane of glass. It takes from five to seven days to freeze a tank full of ice and the manufacture of it will be carried on so that there will be a tank of ice every day. This will be thirty-six tons.

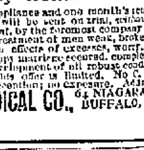
The freezing tanks are 17½x17½x9 feet and will require 225,000 gallons of water every day. A fine well was struck at a depth of between 400 and 500 feet recently and it is thought that this will supply an abundance of water for the plant. The machinery will be run by electricity and between 225 and 250 horse power will be required.

The Democratic Plea.

From the Keystone.

Here is the plea of the Democratic party: "If you will let us back into power we will undo the fearful wrongs we committed while in power." That is their whole case in a nutshell.

MEDICAL TREATMENT ON TRIAL



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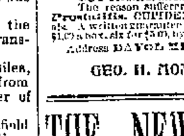

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CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, six for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

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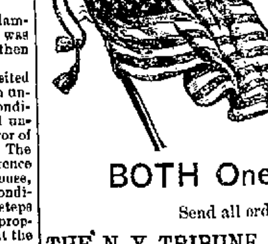
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE



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BANKING HOUSES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FRESNO.

THE OLDEST BANK IN FRESNO COUNTY.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and undivided profits	135,000

O. J. WOODWARD	President
E. KENNEDY	Vice-President
T. C. WHITE	Assistant Manager
E. A. WALROND	Cashier
W. R. PRICE	Assistant Cashier

This bank transacts a general banking and exchange business, issues letters of credit, draws direct on China and all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Directors—Jacob Vogel, E. Kennedy, T. C. White, W. J. Dickey, O. J. Woodward.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF FRESNO.

Paid Up Capital	$200,000
Surplus	25,000

A. KUTNER, President.
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WALTER SHOEMAKER, Cashier.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Buys and sells exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
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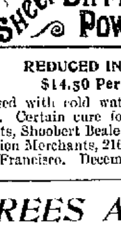
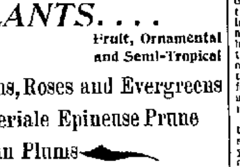


[illegible] EMPIRE MEDICAL CO., 10 Smith Bldg., Boston, Mass., for their free book describing this remedy. Do not submit to operation until you investigate.



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Palms, Roses and Evergreens
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California Nursery Co.

John Rock, Manager. Niles, Cal.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE LIBERTY MILL RACE DITCH COMpany will hold their annual meeting at the Riverdale P. O. March 5, 1898, at 1 p. m.
f18t3w IRENE HANCOCK, Secretary.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas: they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Summons.

No. 8100. Department 2.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against Lottie P. Roberts, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. [illegible] fractional N½ of NE¼ of sec. [illegible], T. [illegible] S., R. 16 E., M. D. meridian, containing [illegible] acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said [illegible]

The people of the state of California send greeting to Lottie P. Roberts, delinquent purchaser of the following state lands: Location No. [illegible] fractional N½ of NE¼ of sec. [illegible], T. [illegible] S., R. 16 E., M. D. meridian, containing [illegible] acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: Fractional N½ of NE¼ of sec. [illegible], T. 18 S., R. 16 E., M. D. meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: certificate of purchase No. [illegible], dated the [illegible] day of July, 1893, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
ALVA E. SNOW, District Attorney for Plaintiff.
wft

Summons.

No. 8102. Department 2.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against John B. Platt, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 2725, the NE¼ of sec. 32, T. 18 S., R. 19 E., M. D. meridian, containing 160 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to John B. Platt, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 2725, the NE¼ of sec 32, T. 18 S., R. 19 E., M. D. meridian, containing 160 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: NE¼ of Sec. 32, T. 18 S., R. 19 E., M. D. meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 12,577, dated the 3d day of March, 1895, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
Alva E. Snow, District Attorney, for plaintiff.
wlt

Summons.

No. 8110. Department 2.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against Magnus E. Petterson, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 3693, the SW¼ of Sec. 31, T. 18 S., R. 18 E., M. D. meridian, containing 160 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Magnus E. Petterson, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 3693, the SW¼ of Sec. 31, T. 18 S., R. 18 E., M. D. meridian, containing 160 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, with ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant, in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: SW¼ of Sec. 31, T. 18 S., R. 18 E., M. D. meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 12512, dated the 2nd day of March, 1893, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
Alva E. Snow, District Attorney for Plaintiff.
wlt

Summons.

No. 8111. Department 2.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against E. E. Hogg, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 4010, all of fractional Sec. 33, T. 20 S., R. 16 E., M. D. meridian, containing 523 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to E. E. Hogg, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 4010, all of fractional Sec. 38, T. 20 S., R. 16 E., M. D. meridian, containing 523 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: All of fractional Sec. 33, T. 20 S., R. 16 E., M. D. meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 13,167, dated the 13th day of June, 1894, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk
ALVA E. SNOW, District Attorney, for plaintiff.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN PURsuance to the call of the Board of Directors made on Tuesday, the 1st day of February, 1898, that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Central California will be held at the banking house of said corporation, No. 1726 Mariposa street, in the city of Fresno, state of California, on Tuesday, the 12th day of April, 1898, at 4 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition to reduce the capital stock of the corporation from three thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars per share, amounting to three hundred thousand dollars, to two thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars per share, amounting to two hundred thousand dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors.
w14 L. GUNDELFINGER, Secretary.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Salmon Adams Miller, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, executrix of the will of Salmon Adams Miller, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executrix at the office of Geo. A. Nourse, her attorney, on Mariposa street, Fresno, over the Bank of Central California, the same being her place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said county of Fresno, state of California.

SARAH J. MILLER,
Executrix of the will of Salmon Adams Miller, deceased.
Dated at Fresno, Cal., February 15, 1898. f18t5w

Summons.

No. 8096.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against Pedro Elenes, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. [illegible] all of section 14, T. 18 S., R. 15 E., M. D. meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said [illegible]

[illegible] following lands: Location No. [illegible], all [illegible] T. [illegible] S., R. 15 E., M. D. meridian, containing [illegible] acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

[illegible] all of section [illegible] M. D. meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. [illegible] dated the [illegible] day of [illegible], and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
A. E. SNOW, District Attorney for Plaintiff.
lll

Summons.

No. 8103.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against James Brooks, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location Nos. [illegible], the SW¼ of SW¼ of sec. 20, T. 17 S., R. 13 E.; also E½ of NW¼ of sec. 28, T. 17 S., R. 13 E., M. D. meridian, containing 120 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to James Brooks, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location Nos. [illegible], the SW¼ of SW¼ of sec. 20, T. 17 S., R. 13 E.; also E½ of NW¼ of sec. 28, T. 17 S., R. 13 E., M. D. meridian, containing 120 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following-described land situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: SW¼ of SW¼ of sec. 20, T. 17 S., R. 13 E.; also E½ of NW¼ of sec. 28, T. 17 S., R. 13 E., M. D. meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 13,526, dated the 13th day of February, 1895, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
A. E. SNOW, District Attorney, for plaintiff. lll

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, WILLIAM M. COOLIDGE AND his wife, Delia M. Coolidge, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and Wm. P. Coleman May 20th, 1893, and recorded May 26th, 1893, in book 130 of deeds, at page 374 and following, records of the county of Fresno, state of California; said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said William M. Coolidge and Delia M. Coolidge; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on March 16th, 1898, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30) and thirty-one (31) of the Kingsburg Colony, being the south half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three (23), in township sixteen (16) south, range twenty two (22) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water ditches, water rights and privileges that are in any way used, connected with or appertain to said land.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
fllw W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, THOMAS M. BOYD AND Thomas Boyd executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and Wm. P. Coleman December 28th, 1892, and recorded December 31st, 1892, in book 139 of deeds, at page 290 and following, records of the county of Fresno, state of California; said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Thomas M. Boyd and Thomas Boyd; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trusters, will on March 16th, 1898, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The south half of the southwest quarter of section number seventeen (17), in township fifteen (15) south, range twenty-two (22) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water ditches, water rights and privileges that are in any way used, connected with or appertain to said land.

ED R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
fllw W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, MICHAEL J. LINDROSE AND his wife, Hannah C. Lindrose, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and Wm. P. Coleman September 16th, 1891, and recorded September 23nd, 1891, in book 113 of deeds, at page 122 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California; said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Michael J. Lindrose and Hannah C. Lindrose; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on March 16th, 1898, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-three (23), in township sixteen (16) south, range twenty-two (22) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water ditches, water rights and privileges that are in any way connected with, used or appertain to said land.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
fllw W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, NATHANIEL JOHNSON AND his wife, Elizabeth J. Johnson, executed a certain deed of trust to Ed. R. Hamilton and F. R. Dray, December 30th, 1895, and recorded January 7th, 1896, in book 195 of deeds, at page 89 and following, records of Fresno county, state of California; said deed of trust conveying the real property hereinafter described for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note, made by the said Nathaniel Johnson and Elizabeth J. Johnson; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, by the authority vested in them by said deed of trust, and upon application of the owner and holder of said note, the undersigned, as such trustees, will on March 16th, 1898 between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in United States gold coin, all the certain real property situate in the county of Fresno, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

The west half of the northeast quarter of section seventeen (17), in township sixteen (16) south, range twenty-two (22) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, together with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging; also all water rights, water ditches, water contracts and privileges that are in any way used, connected with or appertain to said land.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Trustee.
fllw F. R. DRAY, Trustee.

Summons.

No. 8127.

In the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against Mable B. Fray, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 3913, the NW¼ of section 20, T 16 S, R 11 E, M. D. meridian, containing 160 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said [illegible]

The people of the state of California send greeting to Mable B. Fray, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. [illegible] T 16 S, R 11 E, M. D. meridian, containing 160 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: NW¼ of sec. 20, T 16 S., R. 11 E., M. D. Meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. [illegible], dated the 7th day of February, 1893, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
A. E. SNOW, District Attorney, for Plaintiff.
wlll

Summons.

No. 8129.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against James E. Fay, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 3587, the fractional W½ of sec. 18, T. 18 S., R. 16 E., M. D. Meridian, containing 255.18 acres defendant.

Action brought in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to James E. Fay, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 3587, the fractional W½ of sec. 18, T. 18 S., R. 16 E., M. D. Meridian, containing 255.18 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: Fractional W½ of sec. 18, T. 18 S., R. 16 E., M. D. Meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 12,697, dated the 22d day of December, 1892, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars District Attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10 day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
A. E. SNOW, District Attorney, for Plaintiff.
wlll

Summons.

No. 8113.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against Edward M. Anthony, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 4073, the S.E.¼ of S.W.¼ and S.W.¼ of S.E.¼ of Sec. 11, T. 16 S., R. 15 E., M. D. meridian, containing 80 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Edward M. Anthony, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 4073, the S.E.¼ of S.W.¼ and S.W.¼ of S.E.¼ of Sec. 11, T. 16 S., R. 15 E., M. D. meridian, containing 80 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant, in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, Cal., to-wit: S.E.¼ of S.W.¼ and S.W.¼ of S.E.¼ of Sec. 11, T. 16 S., R. 15 E., M. D. meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land, to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 13425, dated the 27th day of June, 1895, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars district attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November, 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
A. E. SNOW, District Attorney for Plaintiff.
wlll

Summons.

No. 8104. Department 2.

In the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California.

The people of the state of California, plaintiff, against P. A. McDonald, delinquent purchaser of the following described state lands: Location No. 3854, all of Sec 21, T. 16 S., R. 14 E., M. D. meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the clerk of said Superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to P. A. McDonald, delinquent purchaser of the following lands: Location No. 3854, all of Sec. 21, T. 16 S., R. 14 E., M. D. meridian, containing 640 acres, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere within thirty days.

The said action is brought to foreclose all the interest of the said defendant in and to the following described land, situated in Fresno county, California, to-wit: All of Sec. 21, T. 16 S., R. 14 E., M. D. Meridian, and to cancel, annul and render void the certificate of purchase issued to defendant for said land to-wit: Certificate of purchase No. 12,361, dated the 21st day of April, 1893, and to bar and foreclose all the right, claim or equity of redemption of said land and certificate of purchase of said defendant, and of all and every person claiming under him subsequently to the execution of said certificate of purchase, either as purchasers, encumbrancers, or otherwise, for ten dollars, District Attorney's fees, and for costs of suit, and for such other and further relief in the premises as the case may require, and as to the court may seem just and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the same complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior court of the county of Fresno, state of California, this 10th day of November 1897.

[SEAL.] T. G. HART, Clerk.
By W. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.
Alva E. Snow, District Attorney for Plaintiff.

Executor's Sale.

In the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

Department 9. No. 17,649.

In the matter of the estate of Francis S. Spring, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, John R. Spring, Executor of the will of Francis S. Spring, deceased, will sell under and in pursuance of the order of the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, made and entered in the matter of the said estate, at private sale to the highest bidder for cash in gold coin of the United States, the following real and personal property situated in the County of Fresno, State of California, hereinafter described. The sale will be made on or after the 22d day of January, 1898, and bids in writing will be received at the office of the said Executor, Room No. 24, of the building in the City and County of San Francisco, known as No. 530 California street. Bids may be left at said office or they may be delivered to the Executor personally or filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of the sale.

REAL ESTATE IN THE COUNTY OF FRESNO.

That certain tract of land known as section No. 25 in township 14 south, range 17 east of Mount Diablo base and meridian, according to the survey of the United States Government, containing 640 acres, a little more or less.

Jl4w JOHN R. SPRING, Executor.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.
J. W. SHORT, Editor and Manager.

The Great Newspaper of Central California.
917 and 919 J Street.

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WHEN the south wind fails to bring rain the street sprinklers can be safely brought out for the season.

THE Polleasky railroad ought to be taken out of the public highway east of the city limits. The time to move it is while the abutting property belongs to the railroad company.

THE "war with Spain" is costing the yellow papers a pretty pile, and we're in favor of allowing hostilities to continue until they are "busted," though it will be rather hard on the reading public.

THE papers have been comparatively merciful to us. They have not inflicted upon us the "war opinions" of W. J. Bryan or the new woman.—*San Francisco Post.*

Sh!—but it's too late; the mischief's done. Why didn't you keep quiet?

THE senate jingo seems to be a good deal like a prize fighter. He delights to talk of war so long as there's no chance of a fight, but when the opportunity for a scrap at last presents itself he becomes mighty silent and reflective.

HANFORD is to have one of the largest canneries in the state, the contract having been let for two large buildings. Liberal donations were made to aid the enterprise, but the money is well invested. There is no moss on Hanford.

FOREIGN countries continue to admit the superiority of American bicycles, but if they only knew it our highest grade wheels are kept at home. They are required for the use of the statesmen who keep the blessed country running on schedule time.

THE Parlor Lecture Club has conferred a favor upon the public in securing the lecture by Professor Griggs at Armory hall tonight, and a proper appreciation of the fact should be shown by a large attendance. The lecture will be scholarly, interesting and instructive.

A CONSERVATIVE contemporary says that the conviction of M. Zola was a parody on justice. It was worse than that. It was a rip-roaring, howling farce, and the wonder is that anybody responsible for it can find even an apologist among self-respecting people.

EDDIE LEAKE, editor of Public Works and Commissioner of the Woodland *Democrat*, is deeply disappointed at the unsatisfactory manner in which President McKinley handled the De Lome matter. A grand stand play like that of Cleveland in the Murchison affair would just have been to Eddie's peppery taste.

A DRY season is not wanted, but if it comes Fresno is in a position to endure the misfortune better than any other portion of California. With the largest system of irrigation and the most abundant supply of water there can be no such thing as a total crop failure, or anything approximating it.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TOWNE is not as yet a statesman of national reputation, but he is a bigger man mentally than William J. Bryan and should grace the head instead of the tail of the free silver ticket, which, it is generally believed, would necessitate a reversal of the present program.

THE report that Spain is trying to effect a confederation of the Latin republics of South America against the United States may be true, but it is extremely unlikely that its efforts will meet with the least success. Those Latin (with apologies to the ancient Romans) republics mix about as well as do oil and water.

THE dispensary law of South Carolina has had a bad effect upon the prohibition counties of that state and recently a bill passed the house exempting these counties from the operation of the law. During the debate it was stated concerning one of these counties that in the first year of the dispensary law $250 worth of liquor was bought; the second year $500 worth was taken, and the third year the county's liquor bill amounted to $10,000. As a temperance measure the dispensary law cannot be said to be a brilliant success.

FRESNO may yet become the "Hub of the Universe." Two of Hanford's newly wedded couples have lately gone to that city to spend their honeymoon.—*Hanford Sentinel.*

Fresno is already the raisin center, the convention city and the metropolis of the San Joaquin valley, and there is no reason in the world why it should not become the most popular rendezvous in the state for the newly married. Nothing is lacking here to make the honeymoon an uninterrupted period of bliss. Every accommodation, low prices, sympathetic people and no foolish questions asked. Come one, come, all.

IT is to be hoped that Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, who is expected to come to this coast soon, will be invited to pay Fresno a visit. He could learn more that would be of advantage to him in his work by spending a day in the raisin center than he could by passing a week in San Francisco. The Chamber of Commerce and Hundred Thousand Club should take what action may be necessary to induce Secretary Wilson to visit this city, and having received a favorable response let them prepare to give him a hearty reception.

IN our opinion the condition of affairs in Havana is such as to warrant the sending of another warship to that port to replace the Maine. Every American living in Cuba who can afford to do so should leave the island until public feeling has quieted down and the present crisis comes to an end. But for the protection of those who must stay a warship should be dispatched immediately. If the navy department has the information it ought to have it will be able to direct a warship to an anchorage where it will be safe from mines and torpedoes and have a fair fighting chance in case of trouble.

A DAMNING CRIME.

For the sake of humanity and the fair fame of American citizenship the REPUBLICAN hopes that the report of the horrible butchery and cremation of the colored postmaster and his family in Lake City, South Carolina, will prove untrue. The details of the awful crime appear incredible, but no denial of their truth has been received and it is to be feared that none will be.

It is hard to believe that a hundred men of the Caucasian race, citizens of this free and enlightened republic, in any community or of any section of the country, could be guilty of such an inhuman and cowardly act as that of placing the torch to the home of a citizen, however greatly they might despise his race and color, and then shoot down the helpless inmates as they attempted to escape the flames, including innocent children and the babe at its mother's breast. Such an act can only be committed by cowardly brutes, by fiends in whose hearts every sentiment of humanity is dead. To men not utterly depraved and vicious such a crime is impossible.

We read, and shudder as we read, of such bloody work by brutal Spaniards in war-shattered Cuba and by bestial Turks in down-trodden Armenia, but when the news comes that men of our own race and nationality go forth with flaming torch and implements of death to stain their hands with the life-blood of babes and children, helpless and incapable of wrong, the burning cheek of every citizen worthy of the name must attest the shame and bitter anger that he feels. It is not alone the thought of brutal slaughter of the helpless and innocent that arouses the deepest feeling. The crimson stain which such a crime places upon American civilization is ineffaceable. It writes in letters of blood that all the people of the world may read that American citizens butcher and burn women and children. It is an indictment, if true, against which no extenuating plea can be offered.

As to the policy of recognizing the colored element in those districts of the South where the negro population predominates in numbers by appointment to minor offices, men may honestly differ, but there can be no difference of opinion worthy of a moment's thought when it comes to the consideration of such an inhuman, despicable crime as this, no matter what its purpose might be.

The REPUBLICAN has been inclined to condone the lynching of negroes whose crimes against women have placed them beyond the pale of mercy. It has sympathized with the people of the South in the misfortune that exposes them to the ravages of the beasts they have summarily dealt with, but in the face of such a crime against civilization as this alleged to have taken place in South Carolina, sympathy dies and in its place comes the demand for retribution, stern and inexorable. If this murder by mob has taken place as published to the world, with all its horrible details, the blood of this family, of this mother and her helpless children, calls for the swift vengeance of the law, and that it will get if this law-founded civilization of which we boast is worthy of its name.

STAY IN CALIFORNIA.

The New York *World*, in discussing the respective merits of California and the Klondyke, decides unreservedly in favor of the Golden State. "In California," says the *World*, "the gold seeker enjoys sunny skies and balmy air; he may turn from his pick and with his hoe reward himself with the abundant and varied riches of the field, the orchard and the vineyard. He has beautiful cities where at easy command for himself or his children are universities, art galleries, parks, the theater, the opera. He goes when and where he will in every comfort of travel." The *World* also claims that the $19,000,000 worth of gold produced in California last year, measured by what it was exchanged for—necessities, comforts and luxuries—is equal to a production of $100,000,000 in the Klondyke country. Even if it lies in the gravel beds and quartz ledges of Alaska and the Northwest Territory to equal by this comparison the California production, there remains an advantage on the side of California, in the *World's* opinion, which can never be overcome. Up there the miner works under most unfavorable physical and social conditions, while in California the conditions are most advantageous. Of course, all this is very true, but the people who want to go to the Klondyke are not looking for the truth about California, but prefer to read the fairy tales from the Arctic circle mines. There is some excuse for those who have never been in this state preferring to try their luck on the Klondyke, but what surprises is that there should be so many Californians who ignore the opportunities at hand to chase phantoms in Alaska. We believe that if all the men who went to the Klondyke from California had shouldered pick, shovel and pan and prospected for gold in the mountains of this state, they would be better off in a few years than they will be when they are ready to stamp the snow of Alaska from their torn brogans and return, with frostbitten toes and prodigious appetites, to their friends and relatives.

SENATOR WHITE again announces that he will not be a candidate for reelection, declaring that his personal affairs require his attention. Mr. White has done some good service for his state, and from the Democratic point of view has undoubtedly been all that could be desired. The announcement of his intention to retire at the expiration of his term serves as a reminder that the Democratic party in California has not a man fit to succeed him. There are several politicians who would like to step into his shoes, but they lack nearly all, if not all the qualifications that a United States senator should possess. But even if among the Democratic candidates for the office there were one who possessed any qualifications, he could not succeed, for there is little doubt in our mind that a Republican will be chosen. The indications are that the Republicans next fall will win even a greater victory than they did in 1894, and that they will have a strong working majority in both houses of the legislature. With the legislature in full control of the Republicans the state will be given a fit successor to Senator White, one, in fact, whose tariff views are more in keeping with the requirements of the California producer than are those of Mr. White.

SIGN the park petitions and give the Trustees a full expression of public sentiment on the question.

THE yellow war news is taking on a sickly hue. It now has about the color and consistency of a squeezed lemon.

WAR with Spain is entirely possible, but it is more likely to come from other causes than the destruction of the Maine.

THE Fresno and Monterey railroad is not dead yet, and evidently will not be as long as Colonel Jones is in the land of the living.

POPULAR demand for war will reach the clamoring stage if the administration will announce its intention to draft all the yellow editors and send them to the front as soon as hostilities open.

THOSE who wish to express themselves on the park question will find petitions at the city hall and in the business offices of the REPUBLICAN and the *Expositor*.

THE statement is entitled to credit that nuggets are as plentiful as blackberries all over the Klondyke country. There are also mountains of gold as big as icebergs in Fresno.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TOWNE is an interesting and forcible speaker, and, in the opinion of a good many hearers, a more logical and able advocate of free coinage than William J. Bryan.

THE Los Gatos Board of Trade sends forth the statement that its town is an ideal spot for the location of a college. It seems likely. It has already turned out a good many distinguished graduates.

MORE torpedo boats and coast defense vessels is the pressing need of the American navy. The building of big and costly warships may well come to a period until the weaker spots in the navy have been filled.

THE yellow papers would pull off a war with a foreign country with as little regard for consequences as they would feel in promoting a prizefight, and would do it for about the same purpose. The ultimate object of the saffron press is to sell more papers.

SCHRADER, the divine healer, stopped at Stockton long enough to take a look at the place and then folded his robes about him, shook the dust from his feet and sought other pastures. He could tell at a glance that anything divine was out of place in that town.

THE idea that Nat Goodwin marries any old thing that happens along when he is in the notion is evidently erroneous. It will be observed that it was the leading lady of his troupe and not a ballet girl who became the latest Mrs. Goodwin. There is still some method in Nat's marrying madness.

THE *Chronicle* viciously remarks: "The Sultan of Sokoto is after the French in Africa now and threatens to sokotonm." If the Sultan were as wise as Solomon he would take warning of the fate of M. Zola and keep on good terms with la belle France. It is a dangerous thing to incur French injustice.

THE Stockton *Mail* seems to think that one Leiter is making the price of wheat for the world. Well, hardly. Big men and combinations of big men have tried that and failed so completely that their creditors required a search warrant to find the remains. Leiter is speculating successfully on a rising market, and that is all.

IT would be a good idea for the City Trustees to have a park petition placed in the court house also. The building is frequented by many people and the Clerk's office would probably be the best place in which to leave a petition. Paper is cheap and a petition or two more properly placed will result in a larger expression of opinion on the park question.

M. ZOLA has been given the medicine that the French court evidently had measured out for him from the first, and will now have a year's opportunity to contemplate the peculiarities of his fellow citizens from the inside of a jail. If people in this country who slander the government were treated as Zola has been it would bankrupt the country to build enough jails to hold them.

ABOUT the most transparent proposition that has evolved out of the strained relations of this government with Spain is the alleged scheme of the latter nation to secure the co-operation of all the Latin American republics in waging a war against the United States. As a matter of fact most of these republics have unhappy memories of Spain's galling yoke and would be more likely to oppose than aid the senile old tyrant.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was generally observed as a holiday in Fresno, but it is greatly to be feared that but little thought was given to the Father of his Country by its surviving sons and daughters hereabout. A more general recognition of the day in an appropriate way would be creditable. This republic has produced many good and great men and will produce others, but it will never have another father.

MR. TOWNE, like many apostates, has a very poor opinion of his former associates and co-workers. A Republican who has come to the conclusion that actual bimetallism is only possible through international agreement is a spineless follower of the party hand wagon, in the opinion of the free coinage advocate, but the Democrat who is newly converted from Clevelandism to 16 to 1 or bust—well, he's all right, you know. The gentleman from Minnesota may be perfectly honest in his views—we do not question that—but it can hardly be said that he takes a fair and unbiased view of the situation.

THE administration is doing well to make preparation for war whether it comes or not. This government has, indeed, been neglectful of its plain duty in the matter of keeping itself in readiness for possible conflict with other nations. An inefficient navy and weak coast defenses are calculated to invite trouble and to place the government in an embarrassing position when it comes. There is no better way of preserving the peace and commanding respect and considerate treatment than by keeping the country in a condition not only to repel attack but to make it extremely unpleasant for anybody who treads on the tail of our coat or commits other obnoxious or overt act. Nations, like individuals, show the most respect to those whose displeasure they fear to incur.

REOPEN THIS HIGHWAY.

The REPUBLICAN desires to call the attention of the Board of Supervisors to an imposition upon the public that should have been long since remedied. This imposition is the occupation of an important public thoroughfare by the so-called Polleasky railroad at a point where great inconvenience is caused the public, and where there is no reason for the existence of such condition. The road in question is the eastern extension of Mariposa street, with which Tulare and Fresno streets also make direct connection. The highway is the most easy of access, and would be most generally used of any road leading eastward from the city, if the greater part of it were not occupied by this railroad for the distance of about one eighth of a mile immediately outside of the city limits.

The surrender of this portion of a public thoroughfare was due to the fact that the people of Fresno were undertaking to secure a free right of way for a railroad that was being built for the alleged purpose of tapping the timber and mineral belts of the Sierras, and adjacent property at that time was expensive—so expensive, in fact, that the people could not afford to buy it for a right of way. Consequently the road was given up for that purpose. Since that time both the railroad and the adjoining property have passed into the hands of the Southern Pacific Company, and the only action necessary to again secure possession of the highway for public use would be for that company to remove the railroad therefrom to its own unoccupied property immediately adjoining.

Possibly the county would incur some expense in bringing about this change, but it should be made at any rate, and made before the adjoining property passes into other hands, thereby making the change more difficult and expensive. The full width of this road is required for the use of the public, and should be reopened and maintained as a public highway.

The REPUBLICAN hopes that the Supervisors will give their early attention to the matter.

THIS is the way the yellow work of some of the San Francisco papers looks to the Denver *Post*:

"One result of the very bitter rivalry among the newspapers of San Francisco is the way in which criminal events are dished up in all their horrifying details. Murders of the most ordinary type, with nothing to relieve their plain brutality, are dignified with stories covering, not columns, but pages, in which the most trivial things are given significance and the sayings of the deariest scamps who litter the face of the earth dressed in glittering language and crowded down the throats of the subscribers as interesting news. Pictures add to the horrors of the descriptive accounts. It is hoped that the people of the coast do not crave publism of this sort; if they do, the Lord help that section of the country, for they are certainly beyond the reach of human intervention."

The picture is a revolting one, but is not overdrawn. These papers are not only a disgrace to the state, but are a menace to society.

THE Bakersfield *Californian* says:

The dispatches relate how one General McCook, a Wall street representative is in Washington in constant attendance on the President, in order to see that McKinley takes no "false steps." He is the "last man to leave the White House at night and the first to arrive there in the morning." Ye gods! and this, with indisputable evidence that the battered Maine and the mutilated corpses in the Cuban harbor are traceable to the treachery of the Spaniards. Yet the President must take no "false step." Comment on such a situation is hardly admissible.

Comment on such an imbecile yarn as that is certainly not admissible in a newspaper that has any regard for the intelligence of its readers. The Bakersfield contemporary can, however, immortalize itself by producing this "indisputable evidence" that the destruction of the Maine is the result of Spanish treachery.

EVEN before the new depot building is completed, it is found that there is something wrong about the floors, which are to withstand the most pressure from passengers. A whole section of the flooring dropped the other day and nearly killed a man standing beneath it. It would appear to be a pretty good idea to test the floors with weights before they are used and before there is an opportunity for a terrible disaster. But is it not a pity that public work cannot be done honestly? Will some one point to a public improvement of any kind on this coast that has not had crookedness connected with it?—*Alameda Encinal.*

The roads of Fresno county are a notable exception to the rule mentioned by the Alameda paper. Straight work has been done on them—that is, upon most of them—those that are built on section lines.

FUSION AND PIE.

The Merced *Sun*, a fusion paper of Populist proclivities, has tired of glittering generalities regarding a "union of forces," and speaks out in meeting to the following effect:

And now that sentiment is found to be so strong in all three parties for a union of forces, it may not be out of order to call attention to the fact that incidentally some "pie" will be involved in the coming contest. * * Circumstances and conditions should have a great deal to do with determining who the candidates for the various offices should be. It is quite generally conceded that Judge Maguire of San Francisco is the strongest man among the reform forces for Governor, and that circumstance will without doubt give him the nomination. As Judge Maguire is a Democrat, it is but natural that the office next in importance within the gift of the state, should go to the Populists. This would be the United States Senatorship, and since Senator White has announced his retirement to private life, the way seems to open very nicely for a Populist Senator. This subject is an interesting one, and we would like to hear from some of our Democratic exchanges concerning it. Perhaps they will not take kindly to the idea of giving up the Senatorship to the Populists. If such is the case, the sooner it is known the better, for unless a spirit of reciprocity is to play a part in the fusion program there is no likelihood of the program being carried through.

The retirement of Senator White would tend to simplify the deal outlined by the Merced paper, and in view of the fact that the Democracy has not another strong man for the place the managers of the party may be inclined to make the concession. The difficulty attending the delivery of this particular piece of goods by one party to the other will also be calculated to reconcile the Democratic mind to the idea, especially if everything else of importance can be secured in the trade.

Whether the Populists, or even a respectable minority of them, will be satisfied with that kind deal—with this slice of fusion pie with a rotten legislative string attached to it—is another question. We do not know how it is elsewhere, but judging by Populist sentiment in this county, it will require several things in the pie line, with more area of crust and certainty of substantial filling, to tempt the faithful from the middle of the highway to the rocky road of fusion.

But if the proposed "union of forces" has for its high purpose the rescuing of a suffering country from the hands of its enemies, why this stand-and-deliver policy in regard to pie? Why this quibbling about a few offices and the complexion of the men who shall fill them?

THE movement for reform in primaries has become widespread, which is certainly to be considered a good sign. The Citizens' Democratic Association of Baltimore has asked the Maryland legislature to pass a law providing for the primaries the safeguards of the general election law, believing that thereby "much public scandal would be avoided and much needless and pernicious, but expensive legislation would be impossible. Our most public spirited citizens would be led to take an active and intelligent interest in the conduct of their party affairs, and earnest, energetic and honorable men, ambitious of distinction in public life, would be induced to seek at the hands of their respective parties the honor of a nomination." California is ahead of most states in this matter, having already adopted a law for the control of primaries, but determined efforts have been made, and no doubt will continue to be made, to have it declared invalid. The only objections raised against it have been of a technical character, those arguing on this line ignoring the excellent effect the law is bound to have on our politics. It is to be hoped that all the efforts directed against the law will fail, and that it will receive such amendment as will make its operation easier. Having taken such a big step in the direction of clean politics, let us continue in the forward movement and resist all attempts to drag us back to the old disreputable methods.

A "FARMER" asks the REPUBLICAN to have the nickle-in-the-slot gambling machines abolished at once, which appears to be asking too much. This paper has been hammering away at that job for the past year or two, and has succeeded up to date in getting the license raised to a point that has plugged a few slots, but has left a good many of them open to the reception of the useful but evanescent nickel. It is evidently to be a long battle, but the REPUBLICAN is enlisted for the campaign, not only against the slot machines, but all other forms of gambling that entice the youth of the community and bring orth a harvest of dishonor and ruin. The slot machines and pool rooms are the most glaring examples of gambling in its worst form that now enjoy legal sanction in Fresno, and the time is coming when these blots on the fair fame of the community will be wiped out of existence. The REPUBLICAN is ready and anxious to do its share in hastening that time.

RANDOM REMARKS.

An Austrian lion tamer has invented what he calls the electrical subjugator, with which he can subdue the fiercest of wild beasts. Why not try it on the yellow editor?

It is reported that there is an epidemic of kissing at Atlanta, Ga. This is probably a scheme to turn the adventurous young men of the country from the Klondyke direction in the direction of Georgia.

Professor Ross of Stanford stated the other day that literature is taking the place of religion. It will strike some of us that religion has been shoved from its accustomed place by so many other things that its questionable if there is really much room left for literature to occupy.

Nat Goodwin has married again, once more, another time, etc. This time it is the beautiful Maxine Elliot who has entered into a contract to spend a few months with Nat as his better half. So many halves, by the way, have been deducted from Nat that it is a mathematical puzzle how anything can be left of him. The comedian will go down in history as a man of infinite variety (of wives).

The Klondyke way of treating petty larcenists, while not in keeping with the alleged civilization of the nineteenth century, is nevertheless a pretty effective method of dealing with such offenders. If the thieves of this country were given stripes on their backs instead of shelter and plenty to eat the star-eyed goddess of reform might seem much more attractive to them than she now appears to be.

"The Little Minister," a dramatization of Barrie's novel of that name, is said to have made an immense hit in New York. Townsend's "Chimmie Fadden" did pretty well when it was dramatized, but the trouble with it was that the dialect was too easy to understand. The people like to be kept guessing nowadays and the Scotch dialect in "The Little Minister" no doubt fills this public want in a highly satisfactory manner.

At the silver meeting Thursday evening Orator Towne digressed from his argument on the monetary question long enough to take to task persons in the audience who were smiling and whom the Minnesotan believed to be wicked goldbugs. After expressing his disapproval of gold standard smiles, Mr. Towne intimated that it was a good thing the smilers were safely ensconced in upholstered seats.—*Condensed from a report of the meeting.*

With manner stern Argentum Towne
The audience surveyed:
His brow was wrinkled with a frown,
To make one sore afraid.
"I see," he said, "that some of you
Are much disposed to smile.
But grins that have a yellow hue
To me seem very vile.

"If there be any goldbugs here,
I wish they'd smile out loud;
I hate the supercilious sneer
Of such a sallow crowd.
Oh, well it is for them, I swear,
That they're beyond my reach;
If they were nearer ill, he'd fare,
A lesson them I'd teach.

"I'd teach them with sardonic grin
To stare me out of face,
I'd hand a marker on their chin
And quickly end their race."
The audience sat as in a trance,
Each heart was filled with fear;
Then Towne launched out upon "finance,"
And Truth—she cried a tear.

Representative Howler from Squegee, Wyoming, arose and the other members of the house who had just come up from the restaurant in the basement listened with bated breath. "Gentlemen," said Mr. Howler, "this 'ere thing's got to stop. My constituents have telegraphed me that they have burned the whole eyal family of Spain in effergy an' demand that the United States declare waw agin the Dagos. Them Spaniards is got to be licked an' if the administrashn don't get a move on it'll queer itself with the patriotic people of Squegee mighty quick. It is our duty to declare waw, sirs; we have stood enough from them bull-stickers an' should long ago have rescued the beyootiful Cuban maidens an' brave men from the Spanish juggernaut which goes roarin' like a lion from one end of the island to the other seeking who it may devour. They have even got up trochas in Cuba. I don't know what trochas is, but they ain't got no right in this 'ere hemispere, where liberty should be as wide as the heavens and as pure as the snow which comes down in vernal showers upon the just an' unjust alike and falls to a height of six feet in Squegee. Trochas! Ye Gods! If there was one spark of American manhood in this 'ere administration it would long ago have ordered the King of Spain to take them infernal machines back to Spain an' put 'em in his lumber room. But I diverge.

"Gen'lemen, a waw would not result in widespread devastation to this country. No, sir; I declare—an' I defy contradiction—that the Spanish wawships would never get no further than our coast line. They might release New York, Noo Orleans, San Francisco an' other seaports to ashes, but I'm proud to state that they could not penetrate into the interior. No foreign hordes could lay waste the beyootiful fields that surround Squegee, Podunk, Jerusberg an' other centers of population in my deestrick, besides which nearly all my constituents leave for the Klondyke in March. No, I say it once more—an' I defy contradiction—no Spaniard could break through the rempart of brave American hearts that would guard our coast line, whose every beat is a song of liberty and which cherishes with inviolable affection an honor unstained as the robe of an angel. Squegee is safe, an' the Squegeeans is safe. So let us have waw!

"Gen'lemen, I move as an amen'ment to this 'ere bill (a bill appropriating $50,000 to destroy the Russian thistle) that the President give Senor Slambaco his passports an' send word by him to the effete Alphonso that we're going to spank him!" (Uproarious applause in the galleries).

A New York politician committed suicide the other day because Mayor Van Wyck, for whose election he had faithfully worked, refused to give him the office he was promised. If all the workers whom Governor Budd promised to take care of and gave the long distance jolly to instead had committed suicide what a busy time the coroners of the state would have had. Our politicians are wiser, however. They waited patiently until the elect had gorged themselves at the pie counter and gratefully accepted the few crumbs that were left over.

R. M. M.

WHEAT IS DOWN

May Declines to $1.03 1-2 Per Bushel.

July Also Drops to 89 7-8 Cents—The Fall Due to Cuban Rumors.

CHICAGO, February 24.—Selling orders, especially from the smaller holders, were very much in evidence at the opening of wheat trading, and as limited support was given the market the tone at the start and for some time was very weak. Opening prices of July, which closed yesterday at 91⅜@⅜, ranged from 91 to 90⅞c, and in May from $1.05 to $1.04¾, these figures being 1 to 1½c decline from yesterday. Selling orders came on the market quickly for a time, and although no large blocks were unloaded the effect of the hammering was shown in a decline to 90⅝c in July and $1.04½ in May.

The market reacted under moderate covering by shorts, July reaching 91⅛c and May $1.05⅛. These prices proved to be the highest points of the day. Selling started afresh at the advance and prices gradually tended downward, and fluctuations were frequent, the market showing considerable nervousness. The break in Wall Street securities and the increasing gravity of the Cuban reports were the overshadowing influences. The smaller holders especially showed a good deal of anxiety to unload their lines. Another factor was the weakness shown by Liverpool in the face of the small stocks at that place. The English market showed declines of from ⅛ to ¼d. The rally in Wall Street had the effect of stopping in a degree the selling pressure and the first reaction noted followed.

After May had gone down to $1.04½ and July to 90⅝, a period of comparative steadiness ensued. Those prices were around "put" figures which had a steadying influence on the market. Leiter was also credited with buying at the decline. The market was exceedingly dull and remained so until about 12 o'clock. Then radical weakness developed. Offerings of long wheat which had been small for some time, increased in volume under the influence of rather sensational Cuban news. There was pressure on May which the crowd believed was due to Leiter and this served to increase the nervousness of holders and prices steadily declined. Closing cables all showed weakness. Near the close the market became very weak and little support from any quarter was forthcoming. May declined to and closed at $1.03½ and July declined to 89⅞@⅞c, closing at 89⅞c, the latter delivery being supported by a prominent broker late in the session.

Corn was active and weak, influenced by the war news and the break in wheat. May closed ⅜c lower.

Market for oats was active and weak. May closed ⅞@⅞c lower.

Provisions were only moderately active and weak. At the close May pork was 7½c lower, May lard 7½c lower and May ribs 10c lower.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The sensational fall in stocks today unquestionably had considerable influence on wheat, as Wall Street operators extended their liquidating efforts to the grain pits of both New York and Chicago markets. Besides this pressure local bulls were discouraged from offering any support, as foreign markets were unsatisfactory and crop news favorable.

Scalpers, therefore, sold short with impunity, and the market under these conditions broke 2 cents during the forenoon. The clique had May dancing about in a lively fashion soon, but gradually relinquished its grip and allowed prices to follow their bearish inclination. Foreign houses were good sellers of wheat here. Sentiment locally has been growing very bearish in the part of the few days, particularly with regard to the bullish portion where most of the trade is now centered.

Crop news promises to have a marked effect from now on. Leiter wheat recently shipped from Chicago is arriving here and will doubtless soon settle the outward movement. The range on May today was from 99⅝c to $1.01½ against $1.02¾ last night.

July sold from 92 11-16 to 91½, and closed at 92⅛c against 94⅞c last night.

Torn by Machinery.

EUREKA, February 24.—The 12-year-old son of J. E. Paul of this city was the victim of a serious accident in Bell & Harrison's shingle mill at Trinidad today. He was found lying unconscious on the floor with one arm torn from its socket and the other fractured in two places. Both legs were broken and there were many cuts about the face and head. His recovery is extremely doubtful. It is supposed that he became entangled in the machinery.

THE KU-KLUX DAYS REVIVED

Dastardly Outrage in South Carolina.

A Carnival of Arson and Murder.

Miscreants Kill a Colored Postmasier, Burn His Home and Shoot His Family.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 22.—A special from Columbia S.C., says: The most revolting crime ever perpetrated by white men in South Carolina was committed at Lake City, Williamsburg county, at 1 o'clock this morning when Postmaster Baker, a negro, and his family were burned out of their home, the postmaster and a babe in his arms killed and his wife and three daughters shot and maimed for life.

Baker was appointed postmaster three months ago. Lake City is a town of 400 inhabitants, and the negro population in the vicinity is large. There was a protest at Baker's appointment, but it was not a very vigorous one. Three months ago as the postmaster was leaving the office at night, in company with several colored men, he was fired on from ambush, but it was not known that the would-be assassin was prompted by other than personal malice.

Since then Baker moved his family into a house on the outskirts of the town, where he also established the postoffice. Last Tuesday a body of men, who kept concealed behind buildings and fences in the neighborhood, riddled the building with shot and rifle bullets. They shot high, but no one was hurt and it was supposed to convey a warning. It was a short time before Senators Tillman and McLaurcn and Congressman Horton had asked the postmaster general to remove Baker because of his color and the request had been refused. Baker did not move his family and gave no evidence of being frightened. He felt confident of protection from Washington.

At 1 o'clock this morning a torch was applied to the postoffice and Ker's house. Back, just within the line of light, were over a hundred white men armed with pistols and shotguns. By the time the fire aroused the sleeping family, consisting of the postmaster, his wife, four daughters, a son and an infant at the breast, the crowd began firing into the building. A hundred bullet holes were made through the thin boarding and many found lodgment in the people within.

Baker was the first to reach the door and he fell dead just within the threshhold, being shot in several places.

The mother had the baby in her arms and had reached the door over her husband's body when a bullet crashed through its skull and it fell to the floor. She was shot in several places. Two of the girls had their arms broken near the shoulders and will probably lose them. Another of the girls is believed to be fatally wounded. The boy is shot. Two of the seven occupants of the house escaped with slight injuries. The bodies of Baker and the infant were cremated in the building. All mail matter was destroyed. A coroner's jury was impaneled this evening and it viewed the charred remains and adjourned till Saturday. There is bitter indignation expressed everywhere.

MARRIED.

GIBBS—HODGES—At St. Paul's church, February 20, 1898, Rev. J. E. Carpenter officiating, Miss D. Gibbs and Cora B. Hodges, both of Fresno.

BORN.

SNYDER—In Fresno, February 23, 1898, to the wife of H. Snyder, a daughter.

SASSANO—In this city, February 24, 1898, to the wife of Amello Sassano, a son.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers were recorded yesterday:

V. L. Chappell to Laura A Damron, lot 3 in blk A of Selma, $10.

Bank of Selma to Laura A Damron, lot 4 in blk A of Selma, $10.

Wm Helm to Mary E Helm, sec 25, t 12, r 20; $10.

Wm Helm to Fannie J Helm, sec 26, t 12, r 20, $10.

Oakland Fruit and Vineyard Co to R W Bisley, sw¼ of sec 6, t 11, r 22, $12,420.

His Conscience Troubled Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—Postal Inspector Monroe today swore to a complaint before the United States district attorney charging Edwin A. Lowe with having stolen $1800 of the postal funds while assistant postmaster at Newton Center, Mass. Lowe absconded on November 28th last and fled to Mexico where he spent the stolen money in riotous living. He then came to California and a few days ago, while feeling despondent, confessed his crime to an officer at Mountain View, near San Jose. He was arrested and taken to the county jail at San Jose and the postal authorities notified.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The President sent today to the senate the following nominations: William A. Taffee, to be consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba; Christian L. Lindstrom, receiver of public moneys at Grand Forks, N. D.

Swollen Neck

Also Had Great Difficulty With Her Heart—How Cured.

"My daughter had a swollen neck and also heart trouble. After the least exertion she would breathe so hard she could be heard all over the room. She could not sweep the floor or even move her arms without affecting her heart. Her limbs were badly bloated. Her father insisted that she must take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we gave her about six bottles, when she was cured, and there has been no return of her ailments." MRS. EMMA THOMAS, North Solon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Pawtucket Fur Company,

294 Main St., Pawtucket, R. I.,

WANTS ALL KINDS OF

Raw Furs, Skins, Ginseng, Seneca, &c.

Prices quoted for next 60 days are as follows: Silver Fox, $15.00 to $150.00; Bear, $5.00 to $25.00; Otter, $1.00 to $20.00; Marten, $1.00 to $9.00; Beaver, $3.00 to $7.50 per pound; Wolf, $1.00 to $2.00; Red Fox, $1.00 to $2.00; Mink, 25c to $1.00; Skunk, $ 25 to $1.00; Gray Fox, $.50 to $.75; Rat, $ 20 to $.25.

Price list on all other furs and skins furnished upon application. Full prices guaranteed, careful selection, courteous treatment, and immediate remittance on all consignments.

DR. H. EHRLICH

—THE EMINENT—

Oculist and Aurist

From Berlin, Germany, will make his next visit to

FRESNO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9th, HUGHES BLOCK,

One Day Only,

And return once a month. Do you want that Catarrh cured? Do you want that Deafness cured? Do you want to see with those weak, watery dim eyes? If so, go and consult Dr. Ehrlich this trip. It costs you nothing to get his opinion this trip. 300 patients have been treated by him lately and all are pleased. His wonderful cures are bringing the deaf and blind from all sections for relief, and they go home and tell others and the crowd increases each month. A hundred cases of Deafness and Noises have tried his new cure for that disease and they say it is the grandest discovery to suffering humanity. Can give private reference to as many as you wish to go and see who have suffered and are cured. Thirty-five people suffering with weak eyes have thrown away their glasses and are able to see again. Write to your friends and go early, as rooms are crowded all day. Consultation free.

Beware of Imitations.—My success and ability in curing hundreds has stirred up a band of imitators, who are canvassing from house to house to procure patients. Remember, I have no connection with any institute. I do not employ cheap graduates. All of my patients receive my personal attention.

DR. H. EHRLICH.

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS POSITIVELY CURED

by a New Treatment and New Methods Discovered by Myself Two Years ago. It is the Most Wonderful Discovery of this Age on Nose and Ear Diseases.

Cross Eyes straightened in one minute without pain or chloroform, and patient goes home within 1 day. Crossed Eyes, Weak, Watery Eyes, Drooping Eyelids, Wild Hairs, Astigmatism, Nearsightedness, and all Eye Studies cured. Glasses fitted when all others fail.

Polypus Tumors of the Nose, Enlarged Tonsils, Granulated Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, all Diseases of the Nose and Throat cured quickly and permanently.

Noises in the Ears stopped in everyone. Discharging Ears cured in every case. Deafness—we cure 90 per cent of the cases, no matter how long you have been deaf. It is not the length of time, but the changes in the ear that make it incurable. Come and see me. I can tell you in five minutes whether curable or not.

Catarrh—I can cure every case. Treatment gives immediate relief. Remember, if you have any disease of the

EYES, EARS, NOSE AND THROAT,

Read what these people have to say. If that does not satisfy you come and see me and I will refer you to over 5,000 cured by me. Among them are doctors, lawyers, bankers, business men and workingmen, and if you can find any one of these that say they never had or never used the treatment I used, I will treat you free. If you are coming, come early and have the advantage of this long stay.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

MOTHER'S Cure for the family ills, was the herb that she gathered in the fields and hills. Emil Frese's Hamburg Tea is the same thing, and for troubles of the stomach, bowels and kidneys you will find it the perfect **MEDICINE**

POSTAL DEFICITS

Chamber of Commerce Acts.

It Indorses Representative Loud's Bill.

Will Hire Men to Canvass Fresno on the Park Proposition.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce held an important session yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided that the Chamber of Commerce would pay the expense of engaging competent canvassers to circulate the petitions for and against the park so that the true census of all the people might be secured on the proposition. At the last meeting of the City Trustees the matter was left with the finance committee of that body, and it was found that the committee could not use the city funds for paying the expense of the canvass, as was originally intended. The committee then resorted to the expedient of leaving copies of two petitions—the one for and the other against the park—in the REPUBLICAN office, *Expositor* office and at the city hall, where they were displayed for the reception of signatures. It was argued that not a tenth of the people would sign either petition in that way, and the result of the whole thing would be that the Trustees would have no criterion of the public sentiment on the matter. People who were interested either for or against the acceptance of the offer might go to the trouble of visiting the places where the petitions were left, but it was thought that the great majority of the people would not take a sufficient interest the one way or the other to sign either petition.

T. C. White voted against the appropriation, saying that the whole thing was silly. He thought that the City Trustees should act on the acceptance or rejection of the matter, and hold themselves responsible to the people, without circulating petitions.

A communication from a merchants' and manufacturing carnival at Arcadia, Indiana, was presented to the chamber indirectly by a lady of this city. It asked for samples of Fresno's products, together with advertising matter, which would be distributed at the carnival. The communication was several weeks old, and the executive committee did not know whether the carnival was a thing of the past or not. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the lady, and if the affair has not yet taken place to send whatever advertising matter was available.

The committee on commerce and transportation, to which was referred the postoffice deficit, made the following report:

"WHEREAS, The report of the Postmaster-General shows a large deficit in his department brought about largely by the enormous amount of second-class matter handled, and,

"WHEREAS, This deficit is to be liquidated by taxes in some form, paid by the people, either directly or indirectly, and,

"WHEREAS, We believe the rates of postage can and should be adjusted so as to make the postal department self-supporting, without imposing a burden upon anyone, and,

"WHEREAS, Bill H. R 5359 was presented December 17, 1897, by the Honorable E. E. Loud from this state with that end in view, be it

"*Resolved* by the Chamber of Commerce that we heartily indorse said bill as a step in the right direction.

"JAMES MADISON,
"S. F. BOOTH,
"T. H. WARRINGTON."

The committee decided to purchase sixty copies of "Imperial Fresno," and a plan was discussed of placing copies in observation cars and in hotels in the eastern and middle states.

It was also decided to subscribe for 200 copies of the *Interior* and to take 200 of the holiday number.

T. C. White thought that the Chamber of Commerce ought to get up a folder, containing a succinct review of the resources of the county, and use the folder in conjunction with other advertising matter.

The matter of sprinkling Kearney avenue was brought up by Chairman Reichman, but it was passed over until the next meeting.

BEFORE RECORDER CLARK.

Hotel Runners Smith and Hartsough Arrested Yesterday.

Hotel Runners Smith and Hartsough of the Ogle house and Grand Central hotel were up before Recorder Clark yesterday settling their differences. Tuesday afternoon Hartsough struck Smith on the nose and when the two met in the evening at the Southern Pacific depot hostilities were resumed. Smith was the aggressor and the depot policeman placed him under arrest. Yesterday a charge of disturbing the peace was placed against Smith and he pleaded guilty. The recorder postponed sentence.

Smith then secured Hartsough's arrest on three charges, disturbing the peace, battery and carrying a concealed weapon. Hartsough's trial was not set, but will take place in a few days.

A House Warming.

A most enjoyable party was given at the new residence of Mr. and Mrs. Smilie in National colony last Saturday evening. The young merrymakers whiled the time away with games and conversation until quite a late hour, when refreshments were served, after which the party broke up, all declaring it a most successful house warming. Those present were: Misses Millie and Bertha Wakefield, Della and Lillie Olson, Laura and Ida Anderson, Zoie Elliott, Maria Smilie, Rebecca Carter, Ella Olson, Bessie and Clara Smith; Messrs. Walter and Frank Smilie, Lee and Charlie Wakefield, Jacob U. Johnson, Charlie and Albert Olson, George Gunter, Joe Beaver, Albert Smith and Mr. Elliott.

Captain Daniels Also Mentioned.

From the Hanford Sentinel.

The Riverside *Press* reprints the FRESNO REPUBLICAN and the *Sentinel* on the congressional situation and comments at length. It asserts that if the seven or eight counties of the district cannot get together solidly and obtain some more votes from the south, the next Republican candidate will be named by united Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange and San Diego counties, and the *Press* intends that Captain M. J. Daniels will be that man. The situation seems to be pretty plain, and if the north gets the candidate it must be by strong and united work.

After years of untold suffering from piles, B. W. Purcell of Knitnerville, Pa., was cured by using a single box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Skin diseases such as eczema, rash, pimples and obstinate sores are readily cured by this famous remedy. Dr. C. Paddock druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

GEORGE LEE'S PRELIMINARY.

He Stole Five Dozen Chickens From W. P. Fisher.

From Thursday's Daily.

George Lee's preliminary examination for stealing five dozen chickens, with the assistance of Fred Englebretsen, from W. P. Fisher, took place in Justice Austin's court yesterday. Englebretsen pleaded guilty to the charge several days ago and implicated Lee. He testified yesterday in regard to visiting W. P. Fisher's place in company with Lee and robbing the henroost.

The chickens were brought to Fresno and sold to the city restaurants by Lee. Lee claimed that Englebretsen stole the chickens and had him sell them.

Justice Austin postponed judgment in the case.

Englebretsen belonged to the gang of petty thieves headed by F. C. Cretzer, recently found guilty of burglary at his preliminary examination and held for trial in the superior court.

PROFESSOR GRIGGS' LECTURE

Will Speak in Armory Hall Friday Evening.

Professor Griggs of Stanford University will lecture in Armory hall Friday evening under the auspices of the Parlor Lecture Club. His subject will be "Self Culture Through the Vocation," which will no doubt afford many valuable thoughts for those who attend. The lecture elicits much praise wherever it is delivered.

There will be a small admission admission fee and the proceeds will be presented to the gymnasium fund of the high schools. High school boys will act as ushers and the following have been selected for that purpose: Harry White, Walter Burns, Ben North, Russell Ritchie, Will Holden, Tom Bieley, Ralph Woodward and Walter Gundelfinger.

THE FIRST PICNIC.

Party of Young Folks Visit the San Joaquin.

The first picnic of the season was given Tuesday by a number of Fresno's young society people. The party visited Wood's grove on the San Joaquin river and pleasantly spent the day boating, fishing, etc. A fine lunch prepared by the young ladies was served at noon.

Those present were the Misses Jessie Starratt, Agnes Holm, Mary Maupin, Rubie Olney, Miss Kelly, Blanch and May Pierce, Nellie and Clara Haas, Edna Warner, Tessie Huber, Rube Harrell, Evaline Glenn and Jessie Kennedy; Messrs. Evert Seward, Wick and Mont Parsons, Millard Sherwood, Dr. M. Thomas, Fred Prescott, Howard Adams and Albert Warner.

Challenge From Fowler.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—We, the boys of Fowler, beg to announce through your paper that we have organized a baseball team and would be glad to cross bats with the Old Sports again. Respectfully, FOWLER B. B. CLUB.
Per A. L. Davidson, Manager.

A Delightful Party.

A most enjoyable party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hinsberger at their home in Scandinavian colony on Saturday evening. Games and conversation occupied the attention of the guests during the evening. Appetizing refreshments were served and the merrymaking continued until a late hour. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leonhart, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. L. Goode, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hinsberger, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Leonhart, Mrs. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Misses Lizzie Martin and Irma Leonhart; Messrs. S. Waltz, George Clay, John Fiddes, Albert Vanderby, Herbert Allen, Elmer Chapman, George Carter, Arthur Allen, Ralph and Chester Hinsberger, Frank Kittrell and Leroy Martin.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

By President Church of the Bar Association.

President George E. Church of the Bar Association has appointed the following committees:

Legislation—J. P. Strother, chairman; L. L. Cory, Horace Hawes, S. L. Carter and W. J. Tinnin.

Compensation and Practice—Frank H. Short, chairman; E. D. Edwards, H. Z. Austin, N. O. Coldwell and George Warlow.

Library—H. H. Welch, chairman; James Gallagher, Dante R. Prince, Frank Kanke and Firman Church.

Executive—W. D. Foote, chairman; George Cosgrave, R. E. Rhodes, S. L. Strother and W. T. Porter.

Discipline—M. K. Harris, chairman; A. E. Snow and D. T. Ewing.

Grievance—Sam J. Hinds, chairman; W. D. Crichton, F. E. Cook, Frank Laning and H. C. Tupper.

Social and Fraternal—G. C. Freman, chairman; L. W. Moultrie, Lewis H. Smith, O. L. Everts and H. M. Johnson.

High School Senate Election.

The high school senate met last evening and elected officers for the ensuing term, as follows: William Spence, president; Jay Scott, vice president; Charles Byrd, secretary; Ralph Woodward, treasurer; Jeff Edwards, librarian; Jack Rawlins, sergeant-at-arms. The senate will postpone its meeting for tonight in order to allow the members an opportunity to attend Professor Grigg's lecture at Armory hall.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

Dreadfully Nervous.

GENTS:—I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole Nervous System. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleansed my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner of Mariposa & K streets.

Cure that Cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cts.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. Clears the complexion. Easy to make and pleasant to take. 25 cts.

Be Not Deceived! A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner of Mariposa and K streets.

Ladies, Take the Best. If you are troubled with Constipation, Sallow Skin, and a Tired Feeling, take Karl's Clover Tea, it is pleasant to take.

Dyspepsia Cured. Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food Distress, and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, corner Mariposa and K streets.

A thrill of terror is experienced when a brassy cough of croup sounds through the house at night. But the terror soon changes to relief after One Minute Cough Cure has been administered. Safe and harmless for children. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

MANY DEFRAUDED

Geo. Mazor a Smooth Swindler.

Arrested in Fresno Last Evening.

Victimized Hanford and Randsburg People by Passing as a Clothing Agent.

George Mazor, a smooth swindler, was arrested in Fresno last evening by Officer Coon Crutcher. Mazor is wanted in several towns for embezzlement, and his arrest was in response to a telegram from Constable Harry Bernstein of Hanford, who stated that the swindler had defrauded a large number of persons in that town.

Mazor is about 40 years old, well dressed and a plausible conversationalist. His method of swindling is to secure from $5 to $10 from individuals whom he induces to give an order for a suit of clothes. He carries samples of cloth, representing himself as the agent of a San Francisco firm by the name of Phelix Bros. His plan is to offer a tailor-made suit at a very low price. This usually causes the victim to bite. After securing the order the customer is informed that a small deposit is required. Generally $5 or $10 is received in advance.

When a town has been thoroughly worked and many persons victimized the swindler leaves for new fields. The persons who give the orders then wait patiently until the time for their suits to arrive, when they discover that they have been duped.

Mazor arrived in Fresno a few days ago and no doubt began operations here, but his career was cut short by being arrested. He is wanted in Randsburg, where many of the business men of the town were victimized.

When arrested last evening Mazor could offer no explanation in defense of his conduct. He seemed to regard his swindling operations as a good joke on on the victims and was in no way disturbed by the prospect of being imprisoned.

TO DREDGE FOR GOLD.

Articles of Incorporation of the Yukon Dredging Company.

The company which was organized in this city to dredge for gold in the streams of Alaska, using an invention of W. A. Shaban to scoop up the gold-bearing sediment, incorporated yesterday under the name of the Yukon Gold Dredging Company.

The capital stock of the company is $100,000, which has been divided into 2000 shares at a par value of $50 a share. The principal place of business of the company will be Fresno.

The directors are: A. V. Lisenby, W. W. Eden, J. H. Kelley, G. W. Wyllie, E. F. Bernhard, George L. Warlow and M. L. Woy.

Following is the amount of stock subscribed: A. V. Lisenby 20, W. W. Eden 20, E. F. Bernhard 20, W. A. Shaban 20, J. H. Kelley 10, George L. Warlow 10, G. W. Wyllie 10, M. L. Woy 10, J. N. Albin 10, W. N. Rohrer 6, M. W. Muller 2.

WAS A GOOD "AD."

The Suit of Ruben Against Sander Dismissed by Stipulation.

The cruel war is over, and all whisky is admittedly hot, whether it is pepper whisky or not. Rival whisky dealers have buried the hatchet, apparently, and have left all the fighting for those who imbibe the pugnacious stimulant.

Yesterday the suit recently brought against M. Sander by P. R. Ruben for $5000 damages, on account of an alleged libelous advertisement, was dismissed by stipulation, the matter having been amicably settled.

SOME OTHER PAPER.

When You See It in the "Republican" It is Correct.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—In a recent issue of your paper you refer to a suit against the bondsmen of Selma's defaulting treasurer. Permit me to suggest that Selma's treasurer has not yet defaulted.
D. SNODGRASS,
Treasurer, Town of Selma.

A Fortune awaits Them.

A marked copy of the West Union *Gazette*, of Iowa, has been sent to the REPUBLICAN office, which contains an item asking for information concerning Mary and Letitia Baker. Forty years ago they left Jefferson county, Iowa, with their uncle, being then little girls, and their relatives have not heard of them since. The Bakers have recently fallen heir to a large estate in Philadelphia.

A Fine Country Residence.

J. H. Kelley has built a fine residence on his Elm avenue property. The structure will cost $3500. His home, it will be remembered, was burned last October. Mr. Kelley is interested in the Alaska Gold Dredging Company, organized recently, and will go north in the spring.

A Veteran Winemaker.

August Helemier has accepted the position of winemaker at the Barton vineyard. He is an expert of many years' experience.

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE GRAY, DEPARTMENT 2.

T. R. Menx vs. T. M. Trezevant et al.; judgment for plaintiff for $6310.20. Jarvis Streeter appointed commissioner to sell property.

W. J. Dickey vs. J. R. Duarte; transferred to department one.

J. R. Duarte vs. W. J. Dickey; transferred to department one.

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

People vs. Andrew Martinez; arraigned and pleaded guilty. Waived time, and was sentenced to one year in Folsom.

M. W. Parker vs. Peter Dubretta; dismissed for failure of plaintiff to file findings and judgment.

Clara M. Vance, administratrix vs. Bertha A. Smith; bill of exceptions signed and filed.

Has Returned From Sonora.

R. B. Harlan has returned from Sonora, where he was inspecting mining property in which he is interested. He says that the mining industry in Tuolumne county is booming and predicts a great future for the mines owned by Fresno parties. The Knuckle, Bell, Big Oak and other mines are developing into gilt edge properties.

There will be a large amount of building in Fresno this spring.

SCARLET FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Adair Says the Disease is Prevalent in a Mild Form.

Dr. Adair, the City Health Officer, states that the epidemic of scarlet fever now prevalent in this city, is of a very mild form and that no deaths have resulted from it. In many cases, he says, he does not prescribe medicine, administering only hot drinks and giving instructions to keep the patients in a warm room.

During the last few days no new cases have been reported, but there are two houses quarantined on I street, where the disease exists. In the family of Mr. Hoover a child is sick, but not dangerously so, while opposite the house a lady was taken down with an attack of the fever.

Dr. Adair states that a more rigid enforcement of the sewage regulations should be made. Connection with the sewers should be made compulsory, he says. Under the present city ordinance it is made mandatory only when the Health Officer finds that the existing conditions at a house are dangerous to public health.

A TRAIN LOAD OF WHEAT.

Twenty-Eight Carloads Shipped From One Ranch.

Twenty-eight carloads of wheat were shipped over the Valley road yesterday from Angiola, a new station south of Hanford. The wheat was raised on the Bacigalupi ranch near Angiola. The first car carried a banner stating that it was the first trainload of grain shipped from the new station.

The Bacigalupi ranch is situated in the artesian belt east of Tulare lake. The lake receded and left the rich lands for settlement. On the ranch there are two artesian wells which supply 2,000,000 gallons of water a day. Many of the artesian wells in this vicinity not only supply water for drinking and irrigation purposes, but also give a flow of gas which furnishes light and fuel for the farmers. It is a rich country and will develop into a thickly populated community before many years elapse.

APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.

Will Visit Hanford on a Special Train.

The Apollo Club will give a concert in Hanford Saturday evening, March 5th. The members of the club will go to Hanford in a special train over the Valley road and it is expected that a large party of friends will accompany them. The excursion train will leave Fresno at 6:45 in the evening and will return to Fresno after the concert.

A fine musical program will be presented at the concert and the club expects a splendid reception from the people of Hanford. Besides singing by the club several of Fresno's most popular entertainers will be present to assist in the program.

DYNAMITING FISH.

A Test Case on Trial Before Judge Budd.

STOCKTON, February 24.—The case against Ben Beech and G. P. Peel, charged with dynamiting fish came up before Judge Budd this morning on a motion to set aside the information upon the ground that the defendants had not been legally committed by a magistrate.

The court held that upon such a motion he could inquire into the testimony to determine whether a crime had been committed but the main question as to whether Dead Man's slough was "waters of the state," within the meaning of the game and fish laws, he took under advisement until Monday.

THEIR HEALTH IN DANGER.

Children Feast on Oranges Dumped on the Commons.

A big lot of more or less spoiled oranges have been dumped on the commons in the south part of town. The refuse fruit has been the center of attraction for the children of the locality for a few days past. Evidently the eating of the spoiled fruit is dangerous and the matter should be looked after by the health officer.

Heavy Clothing and Plenty Food.

L. R. Williams has received a letter from Bob Eames, who was just about to sail from Seattle for Alaska when the missive was written. His party bought their outfit of clothing and provisions at Seattle, and he writes that when clad in the full style of dress fashionable in the Klondyke it is pretty hard to distinguish what kind of individual is away back underneath the clothes somewhere.

He states that their stock of provisions is very large, and he fears neither cold nor hunger in the northern clime.

PERSONALS.

Sheriff S. W. Westfall of Madera is a visitor in Fresno.

Robert L. Hargrove, the well known Maderan, is in Fresno.

W. R. McQuiddy of Hanford was in Fresno yesterday on legal business.

Lee D. Coates left yesterday for Seattle, where he expects to locate in business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker Lyon are not seriously ill, as was reported about town.

J. S. Clack and John J. Jordan, well known residents of Visalia, were in Fresno yesterday.

A. H. Gale and wife of Mason City, Iowa, are visiting Attorney George E. Church. Mr. Gale is a nephew of Mr. Church.

Mrs. Kate Skinner left for Tulare last evening on a week's visit to her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Schultz, who is well known to all the old-time residents of Fresno.

Frank Wilson, a peace disturber, was tried in Justice Austin's court yesterday. Judgment was postponed.

In nice kitchens—where the floor is clean, the stove polished, the pots and pans shining and everything else prim and proper—there especially is the place for Royal Baking Powder and Tillmann's Spices and Flavoring Extracts—

(the enemies of impurity and adulteration.)

158 Tillmann & Bendel, N.Y.

WARLIKE ARRAY

An Inspection of the Militia.

Colonel Wright Hints at Early Hostilities.

National Guardsmen Are Being Equipped for Effective Service if Called Upon.

There was a general inspection of the Third brigade last evening in response to the order issued Monday by Brigadier General M. W. Muller. The companies assembled at their armories in the several towns where they are stationed, and were inspected by the proper officers. The men were in full marching uniform. Reports in regard to the inspection will be received by General Muller within the next two days.

Fresno's two companies, C and F, assembled at Armory hall in full uniform for active service. Each man carried a canteen and a haversack. In the haversack was a tin cup, frying pan and knife. The men of Company C carried blankets slung over their left shoulder in soldier fashion.

General Muller, Colonel S. S. Wright, Adjutant Colonel T. J. Hay and Major Peterdorff of the commissary department inspected the men. Each company has fifty-seven men, and 80 per cent of Company F and 75 per cent of Company C turned out last evening.

The old '73 model Springfield rifles were condemned as useless for service. About 60 per cent of the rifles are of the '84 model and these were found to be in good order. Similar rifles to take the place of the ones condemned will be received in a few days from Benicia.

The men will also immediately be supplied with rubber coats, and those without blankets will be equipped with this necessary article for active service.

After the inspection Colonel Wright visited the men in their quarters and complimented them upon their showing. He said that the guardsmen might be called out at any moment and that everything was being put in readiness to respond promptly. The companies will be equipped for immediate service. He alluded to the Cuban situation and said that the companies should be ready to go into active service at short notice.

Brigadier General Muller in speaking of the inspection said: "I am well pleased with the showing. The companies could take the field upon twenty-four hours notice. I will receive reports from all of the companies in my command within a few days. The companies will immediately be put on a war footing. The defective rifles will be replaced with later style guns immediately."

The men of Companies C and F were measured some time ago for new uniforms and it is expected that those will arrive in a few days. Six new members joined the militia last evening.

The sanitary corps was also present at the inspection and seemed in good shape to carry off all the dead and wounded that might be piled up before it. All in all the local preparations for war are being carried on in a thorough and effective manner and in case of need Fresno will do her share towards maintaining the national honor.

A MERRY WAR

Which is Going on in the Oil Wells District.

The fight over the pipe line of the Pioneer Company in the Coalinga district is going merrily on. Marcus Lavelle, who was arrested several days ago for cutting the pipe and allowing nearly seventy barrels of oil to escape, started out Tuesday morning with blood in his eyes, declaring he would cut the line again. He was arrested by Constable J. M. Atkison for his threat.

Lavelle has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of C. A. Canfield, H. E. Poston and J. P. Kerr for repairing the pipe line.

Lavelle has obtained a change of venue from Justice Kilby's court to Justice Austin's.

ROBERTS-HANCE.

A Fresno Couple Married in San Francisco Tuesday.

B. L. Roberts, accompanied by Miss Vinnie B. Hance, left on Monday's excursion for San Francisco to attend the Mining Fair, and it will be a surprise to their many friends to learn of their marriage, which took place on the 22d instant.

Miss Hance is well known here, having resided about seven years in this city, and is a sister of Mrs. R. P. Gruiloyle and F. F. Hance of Fresno. Mr. Roberts has been with Mr. Higgins at the Rembrandt studio for the past year. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts will spend a few more days in the city and then return to Fresno.

Pupils' Lunch Baskets Raided.

Three tramps, John Hook, Louis Peralta and Louis Thompson, raided the lunch baskets at the Madison school house yesterday. They were discovered and chased away. An officer was called upon to arrest the hobos and Deputy Constable Duncan succeeded in capturing them. The tramps are all young boys 16 or 18 years old.

Texans Bound for Klondyke.

The Klondyke gold fever has struck Texas, the Lone Star state, and a party of three composed of T. J. Bowen and William Harp of Pendletonville and Thomas Warthom of Templar stopped in Fresno yesterday while enroute to Dawson City. Mr. Bowen will visit for a few days with J. J. Bowen of West Park. The party will go from here to Seattle and take a steamer that will leave that seaport about March 5th.

Had to Pay in Cash.

Treasurer J. E. Whitson received $2000 yesterday from John A. Benson of Sacramento on swamp land payments. Last July Benson offered the Treasurer $5000 in swamp land warrants in payment of the amount due. Treasurer Whitson would not accept the warrants and Benson threatened to bring suit to compel him to take the warrants.

Must Have a Breathing Spell.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—May I presume to ask why the REPUBLICAN does not make a more vigorous attack on the slot machines of this city? It is common talk on the streets that the saloon men and those who own these nefarious machines are in league with each other. The REPUBLICAN has always stood in with morality and decency, and I have an abiding faith that it will do so now and help to run these things out of town.
FARMER.

The hearing of the report of the executor and the petition for a decree of distribution in the estate of Wam Lee was set for March 5th next.

TWO SAN JOSE BURGLARS

Discovered in Fresno County by the Officers.

Noah Waskley, a laborer at the W. W. Phillips ranch on the San Joaquin river, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff L. P. Timmins for burglarizing a store at San Jose last December. The San Jose officers have been looking for him ever since. After the robbery Waskley came to Fresno county and endeavored to evade detection by taking a job as a ranch laborer. He is said to be a hardened criminal and if Officer Timmins had not discovered him no doubt would have commenced operations in this county.

Another San Jose burglar has been discovered in Fresno county. "Poncho," a Mexican vagrant in the county jail, is wanted by the San Jose officers for burglarizing a place some time ago. The Mexican has served nearly a year in the county jail for vagrancy.

The San Jose officers will come to Fresno after the prisoners in a few days.

Reported to Have Scarlet Fever.

It is reported that Will Kennedy's child is sick with scarlet fever at Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy's home, about four miles from town. Mr. Kennedy is W. Parker Lyon's partner in the furniture business, and Mr. Lyon's eldest child, who died of diphtheria, was taken down with scarlet fever in the first instance.

Republican Harmony in San Diego.

From the San Diego Tribune.

One of the strongest evidences of Republican harmony in San Diego county was the action of the Republican club at its organization on Saturday night last. The meeting was called by members of the party without regard to personal affiliation or boss dictation. Mr. C. F. Henking, president of the effective city marching club of the last presidential campaign, called it to order and explained the objects of the call. It was largely attended by representative Republicans and much enthusiasm was manifested. The selection of Hon. W. W. Bowers as temporary chairman by acclamation was the strongest possible rebuke to the alleged Republicans who at the domination of a putty "boss" had tried to read him out of the party. This is a most significant refutation of the malicious statements sent to Washington to injure his candidacy for the collectorship of this port and will open the eyes of some people as to the attitude of the rank and file of the party here on this question. The names of such men as U. S. Grant, Judge M. A. Luce, D. C. Reed, Doctors Gochenauer and Harbison, and A. G. Gasson on the committee of organization show that the real Republicans of San Diego are united and propose to keep united in spite of all efforts at disintegration by small politicians.

Personal spite work will only react on the instigators as it has heretofore and will simply cause a closer unity of the party workers and a surer triumph of the good cause.

Professor Griggs' Lecture.

Professor Griggs' lecture at Armory hall tonight for the benefit of the high school gymnasium should draw out a large crowd. It will be under the auspices of the Parlor Lecture Club, which will turn the proceeds over to the high school athletes. The Apollo Club will sing as an additional feature.

NEXT BEST THING

Will Bring People to the Petitions.

Hundred Thousand Club's Plan to Learn Public Opinion on the Park.

The executive committee of the Hundred Thousand Club met last night, with the following named members present: Messrs. Lisenby, Glass, Albin, Fast, Gill, Hammond, Ashbrook, Bernhard, Smith, Shanklin, Moore and Dunn.

Mr. Bernhard of the committee on advertising reported that he had purchased copies of "Imperial Fresno" and of the *Interior*.

In order to comply with the request of the committee of ten, the chairman appointed Mark Webster and William Glass as a committee to act in conjunction with a committee from the Chamber of Commerce to audit the report submitted by the committee of ten.

Mr. Hammond reported that work on the cemetery road was about to begin under the direction of Supervisor Garrett.

Nominations for members of the new executive committee were made last night, and they will be voted for at the next general meeting of the club. The nominees are: J. S. Hermann, William Glass, J. D. Morgan, Arch A. Smith, E. C. Dunn, Paul Fast, E. F. Bernhard, W. N. Rohrer, J. W. Shanklin, Mark Webster, John C. Moore, M. V. Ashbrook, George A. Smith, T. J. Hammond, Taylor Albin, H. C. B. Gill, A. L. Hobbs, J. M. Collier, Jacob Clark and C. T. Cearley.

The securing of the public opinion for and against the park came in for a great deal of discussion, the general sentiment of the meeting being that the method adopted by the finance committee of the City Trustees was entirely inadequate and would amount to nothing. The Chamber of Commerce agreed to furnish the money to pay canvassers to make a complete poll of the city, the Trustees to select the canvassers, but the proposition did not meet with the approval of the finance committee for some reason or another. It was stated that Trustee Joe Spinney didn't like the idea.

It was decided that if the petitions could not be circulated and brought to the voters to sign, the only alternative was to bring the voters to the petitions, and a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Chamber of Commerce to interest the people in expressing their views on the park proposition. It is the idea that the committeemen are not to employ any persuasion for or against the park, but to use their efforts to get the people to sign. The citizens are desired to register their views, the object being to feel the public pulse on the matter, and if enough people do not sign either petition the diagnosis will be unsuccessful, and the City Trustees will be still without anything to go by when it comes to a vote.

The opponents of the park have been busily engaged in drumming up people to sign the petition against it, and if a good number of people cannot be induced to take an interest in the thing, those who are fighting the project will outnumber those who have signified themselves as in favor of the park by signing the petition for it.

The president was authorized to appoint a committee of three for that purpose, and the expenditure in excess of which they are not to go in bringing people to the "polls" was fixed at $20.

W. D. Barnes, a farmer, yesterday filed a petition in insolvency with debts amounting to $157. His assets are worth $103, but are exempt from execution.

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the best being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles. Dr. C. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

RADIN & KAMP—WHITE FRONT STORES.

Saturday

IS THE OPENING SHOW DAY OF OUR

New Spring Clothing Stock

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE LEADING MAKERS ON THE CONTINENT.

EVERY ONE INTERESTED

IN HIGH-CLASS CLOTHING IS EARNESTLY INVITED TO PAY US A VISIT.

Perfect Fit,
Beautiful Styles and
Wonderful Price Cuts

WILL BE THE FEATURES OF OUR SPLENDID PREPARATIONS IN MEN'S CLOTHING FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

TASTE,
QUALITY and
PRICE

To suit all our patrons have been the leading ideas in our buying, and we confidently look forward to the continued popularity of the

White ∴ Front ∴ Stores

RADIN & KAMP,

1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031 I STREET.

TOWNE'S SPEECH

M. V. Rork Discusses the Silverite's Argument.

Statements That Have Equal Force Against Silver and Gold.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Mr. Towne, in his speech Wednesday night said, "The government spoke to gold and silver and said 'Be money.'" This fallacy is fatal, and lets down all his argument. The United States supreme court decided that placing a legal tender stamp on paper is coining money. Will Mr. Towne admit that such an act is saying to paper "Be money?" If he will not, his statement that gold and silver are money falls flat. If he admits the paper is money, then we have no need to place stamps on gold or silver. He said gold is scarce and is rapidly appreciating in value. That is not true, but it is true that money is scarce and is rapidly appreciating in value. Gold money, however, has not appreciated any faster than silver or paper money. The power of the one equals the power of the other, and paper money is the choice of every nine men out of ten today.

Our annual interest is about $1,500,000,000, which proves that every dollar of our money must be loaned ten times over at 8 per cent interest. Does any man dream that free coinage of $70 per capita is an adequate remedy, or that it has any power to break trusts and combines, or to prevent the money lords from gathering and cornering every dollar as fast as minted? The silver dollar is no savior. Like the gold dollar, it is an engine of death and serves only to prevent the government from issuing money direct to the people and bidding them go free.

Mr. Towne thinks the people are not sharp enough to see this, but I want to say the people are not the fools he takes them to be and by 1900 will stoutly object to retarding the train of progress by coupling it to a car loaded at Heathendom. So long as Mr. Towne can make the people believe gold and silver are money, so long can he keep up scarce money and a money oligarchy. For 700 years the Bank of Venice did the business of the world and there was not an ounce of gold or silver back of it, for, from the first, the accounts were absolutely irredeemable and for centuries bore no interest.

He said no one ever voted for a gold standard. True, but it is equally true that we have never voted for the coinage of either gold or silver. We only voted that congress have power to coin money; we did not even vote to have any money, but that did not prevent congress putting our only legal tender stamp on gold and silver, thereby compelling us to pay the fellows to whom we presented the stamp 107 for the use of it to pay taxes. Thus the stamp was used to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

The speaker praised banks, and yet we all know every banker would close his doors if he could not live on the interest of what he owes, a thing he could not do if we had money instead of bank debts called bank notes. It was admitted that free coinage would raise the price of silver, but, he added, we are more anxious to raise the price of eggs. And has it come to this, that government is to be invoked to put prices up or down? "Eggs up" to the producer is death to "eggs up" for the consumer. The best offered is to bless one man and curse many. Give one man the stamp and let the many pay the interest and keep right on building legalized monopolies. O, blush, where is thy cheek, to ask a reformer to join in?

We must be excused to go on trying to overthrow the entailed curse of ages of legalized robbery by establishing a government that will bless all and curse none; and once more we pray, O, Uncle Sam, give us all money just as you do postage stamps—at cost—and never again enact a class law, even though a little less Satanic than another one.
M. V. ROBK.

Constable Stuart of Reedley brought Martin Powell to the county jail yesterday and booked him on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

MRS. DAVIS' PAPER

Read Before the Parlor Lecture Club.

Femininism Considered at Length, and What Will Be the Consequences.

A paper prepared by Mrs. L. Clare Davis of the *Expositor* was read at the meeting of the Parlor Lecture Club yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Davis was unable to be present herself, and the article was read by a member of the club.

The subject of the paper was "The Growth of Femininism," and history and literature were called upon to furnish illustrations.

Two definitions were given of femininism. One cold-blooded statistician looked at it as the movement whereby women are standing beside or taking the places of men in the professions, in business and in the factories. To the idealist, to the woman herself, the word expresses the movement that sprang up when women awoke to the knowledge that there was work in the world for them to do, even if it led them outside the home.

While men, the writer contended, were complaining because of the fact that women were invading their formerly exclusive domain, the women were not a bit afraid that men would usurp their mission in the home.

The speaker then cited instances of noted women of history, Cornelia, Joan of Arc and the noble mothers of the Revolution being mentioned. In literature, she thought Shakespeare's "Portia" was the ideal prototype of modern womanhood.

She dwelt at length on the noble work of the early women of the country, and the names that the American Revolution have made famous. In time of war now, she declared, the whole Salvation Army might be depended upon as a nursing corps on the field.

The writer next considered the work of the woman of today, conservatively estimating that she was engaged in 342 industries. The cry now is, she said, what is going to become of the men since the women are so rapidly crowding them out of employment? She thought that if the women got away with the entire "works" of the world they would divide with the men.

Statistics compiled from the report of the commissioner of labor were given to show that women might work out in the world and retain their virtue and self-respect. She thought that the girl working with men in the different walks of life had a better chance to capture a desirable husband than the girl at home.

Reference was made to the difference in wages paid to men and to women, doing practically the same labor. The writer, while admitting that such was the fact, deplored it and thought that it was the woman's own fault that she was thus imposed upon.

In conclusion, Mrs. Davis stated that she would not undertake to predict the effect of woman's entrance into the wage-winning race with men, but she did not think that it would cause marriage to go out of style enough to hurt. Woman's instincts remain much the same in all ages, and marriage has never been very unpopular. But the woman making her own living is not likely to contract an alliance which will prove unhappy.

Fresno Gun Club Meeting.

The Fresno Gun Club will meet this evening in Justice St. John's office for the purpose of electing officers to serve during the ensuing year. All sportsmen are invited to attend, as matters of general interest to them will come up for consideration.

The Board of Education met again yesterday afternoon to consider bids for improving the grounds of the high school, but no proposals were submitted. The board adjourned to tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

In the suit of Charles G. Bonner against May Isabel Gould, L. W. Moultrie, the commissioner yesterday reported that he sold the property for $876.60 and after deducting expenses turned over to the plaintiff $815.10.

McEWEN'S LETTER

New York Now Has a Queen.

A "Holland Dame" by Name of Dempsey.

A Millionaire Who Assails His Own Pocket—Dives and Lazarus.

NEW YORK, February 14.—So royal are we becoming here that even the visiting Kentuckian must feel that his title of Colonel barely saves him from being a plebian. Indeed if the Kentuckian stays very long he learns to take small comfort from his military rank, for New Yorkers are given to heaping it with more than Southern liberality. Everybody here who comes from the South or West, if he has reached middle age, and more particularly if he wears a chin whisker, is promoted to a colonelcy. Majors are unknown out of the regular army and third-class bar rooms, and Judges are as common as gray heads and large waistbands. I won't say that the circumstance of our having a King in Croker accounts for the prevalence of less august titles, but it is very certain that these latter have given us a queen.

Her name is Dempsey, and she had herself crowned as the monarch of the Holland Dames at the Waldorf-Astoria the other night. There was a street parade and the ceremonies at the hotel were gorgeous—all the ladies and gentlemen of the court were in fancy dress. there were pages as fine as butterflies, a real crown was used, and her majesty dragged behind her a train nine yards long. I don't know just who Miss Dempsey is, but she has plenty of money, for this coronation cost her a good many thousand dollars.

New York has laughed at Queen Lavinia, but I can't see why particularly. She is a solemn donkey, of course, and her royalty is so transparently a sham that even the street boys and our best society can see through it and be amused. But if a young woman wants to play at being a queen and is able to pay for her mock grandeur, it isn't obvious that she differs essentially from other persons who play at being aristocrats in this metropolis of a republic. Why is it more ridiculous for this absurd Miss Dempsey to crown herself as Queen Lavinia by warrant of the strain of Dutch blood in her veins than for the descendants of John Jacob Astor, the honest peddler, and of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the boatman, to take on the social state and severe aloofness of hereditary nobles? To the uncorrupted American mind real monarchs and real nobles are irrational products of human folly due to ignorance and weakness. How, then, ought the American mind to rank imitations of the real and reprehensible thing? Laughter affronts the royal dignity of Queen Dempsey, but New York takes in soberness and awe the pewter lords and ladies of the Four Hundred, who are not behind others in their serious view of themselves. And New York mirrors the rest of the country. There isn't a town that hasn't its Four Hundred nor a village devoid of its Vanderbilt and Astor in little. Were the regal Dempsey a satirist with nerve and wealth she would pass down to posterity with a noble fame. But as she is merely a person with no humor and large vanity who has made the mistake of playing at European rank and greatness in a new way, she is seen to be as funny as San Francisco's Emperor Norton was, and the amusement she excites is nowhere greater than among the aristocracy which models itself upon the English nobility and gentry and is to the full as bogus as her majesty of the Waldorf-Astoria. Her title to her crown is as solid as is that of any of the ruling families here to their social preeminence, precisely the same indeed—she has the coin to pay for conspicuousness.

All New York knows—knows respectfully and sympathetically—and doubtless San Francisco and Salt Lake and Fresno and all other cities of our simple republican civilization reached by telegraph know, that at the very time Queen Lavinia was being crowned young Mr. Vanderbilt was confined to the ancestral castle by an attack of measles. His indisposition made it necessary for him to intermit his studies at Harvard, and as his twenty-first birthday has passed within the week without celebrating ceremonies because of his illness, the peasantry are much disappointed. New York otherwise would have crowded the streets around the castle to catch sight of the guests, fought the police, torn one another's clothes and trampled one another to death, and felt amply rewarded, though the ancient baronial custom of giving beef and ale to the common sort on such occasions has not been imported to these shores. Nevertheless the rabble admires its masters and is as curious about them as it ever was.

In the midst of all the groveling for wealth, which marks this older Eastern civilization more deeply than it does the younger (and poorer) West, a very ugly spirit now and again manifests itself. Because Gould and Huntington and J. Pierpont Morgan were in attendance on a picture sale, paying many thousands for small canvases, some of the newspapers pointed the contrast between their superfluity and the penury of the frozen wretches begging for a chance to shovel snow in order that they might keep life in their superfluous bodies. It is hard to satisfy such critics. Had the auction of the Stewart collection been a failure instead of a tremendous success, they would have deplored the Philistine materialism and ignorance of the rich and mourned the blindness of the aristocracy to the beauties and seductions of art and the refining things of existence in general. This kind of pernicious twaddle is supposed to please the masses, and perhaps it does, for it is a poorly veiled appeal to envy and it depends for its acceptance on want of capacity for thought. It is the same sort of twaddle that came from pulpit and press last winter when the famous Bradley-Martin fancy-dress ball was given at a juncture when awful suffering was emphasizing the problem of the tenements—as though for the rich not to spend their money on pleasure could in some occult way benefit the poor.

This snarling at the rich merely because they are rich is done not by those dreadful fellows, the Socialists and Anarchists, but by commonplace newspapers that would repel with indignation and respectable horror an intimation that they have the least sympathy with any proposal for reforming the social structure. The Socialists and Anarchists (under which fear-compelling heads these same newspapers include everybody that dares to think poverty a removeable evil) are generally too well informed as to the causes of the unequal distribution of wealth to be guilty of the shallowness of declaiming against the expenditure of money by those who have a surplus. They are aware that severe economy on the part of Dives is not going to put anything in the pocket of Lazarus or reduce the potency of the economic laws that grind out great fortunes for some and snow shovels for others. I was much struck by a meeting of the Manhattan Single Tax Club a few evenings ago. There was an address by a clergyman on the relation of the church to the social problem and an animated debate afterwards in which everybody was privileged to join. It was an audience made up of what a conservative newspaper would call the dangerous classes. The clergyman was sentimentally socialistic, but avoided committing himself to the single tax or anything else of a very definite character. Among those who joined in the debate was a rampant Socialist, to whom Henry George seemed a timid and halting innovator; a hairy man with a German accent, who believed in the perfectability of human nature, the worse than inutility of government, and was therefore an Anarchist. Mr. Bolton Hall, a lawyer of standing, son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who argued for the single tax as a destroyer of poverty; a young man who had begged in the streets, learned to sympathize with suffering, and now divides his time between working as a bricklayer and going about among the poor preaching the single tax as the essence of the gospel of Christ; a city missionary who collects money with which to hire lodgings for outcasts these cold nights; John S. Crosby, lawyer and orator, who ranks George above Jefferson and deems poverty a crime against the designs of a beneficent creator—these and many more, all on fire with an intense desire to see something done to give the generality of men a better chance for comfort in the world. Yet not one word was uttered that betrayed hostility to rich men as such. These "cranks," as is the way with cranks, were able to see what the demagogical newspapers decline to see, that it is the system which is at fault, not the individuals who are its beneficiaries.

Tom L. Johnson was not there. He was probably too busy in his apartments up at the Waldorf-Astoria ripening further schemes for franchise grabbing and otherwise scooping in large quantities of unearned increment. But Mr. Johnson turns up at these single-tax meetings sometimes, and though he is a millionaire, a land owner, a protected iron manufacturer and a street-railroad monopolist of magnitude, he is also a single-taxer, a free-trader and an ardent anti-monopolist. All the "cranks" are fond of him. They, for the most part, are talking on the side of their own financial interest when they attack the unequal distribution of wealth Johnson in doing the same thing; assails his own bulging pocket.

He is a curiosity among millionaires, and he is viewed with wonder and suspicion by his own class. They can't obey inclination and dismiss him as a lunatic, for they see that he is sane enough to make money with the best of them. In congress he proved his possession of other than commercial brains. I heard him tell from the platform during last fall's political campaign how he had read "Progress and Poverty" and been converted to its philosophy in spite of himself. And having been converted he sought out Henry George and joined forces with him. New York couldn't understand Johnson's enthusiastic support of George's candidacy. It imputed to him all sorts of sinister and selfish motives, and it is probable that his advocacy of the philosopher's election would have won him no votes, for, because of Johnson's frank confession that in his business life he stood for everything opposed by George, it seems incredible to most men that he could be sincere in wishing to deprive himself of gainful privileges. But Johnson is a sincere man, as well as an able and various one. He has a genius for accumulation, as hard a head for business as Russell Sage himself, and doesn't mean to let others pick up any of the wealth that lies within reach of his strong hand. To a friend he explained himself thus within the week:

"Being rich and supposed to be a crank, all the needy world appeals to me. Real need, of course, is not to be ignored, for a man must be human, whatever his philosophical views about charity may be. I don't believe in charity. It is merely another drink to a shaky man. What the world needs is justice and not benevolence. I shall continue to decline to give checks to eleesmosynary institutions and I shall leave no money to build churches and found libraries. My family will be well provided for, but the rest of my fortune, after my death as well as before, will be spent in trying to teach people how to stop me, and men like me from robbing them. So long as it is permitted to any man to take what doesn't belong to him through monopolizing nature's resources and the private ownership of public utilities, plenty of men of my kind will always be ready to jump in and do the stealing. My mission is to show the people how it is done, to take what they are stupid enough to let me take, and to show them how they can put an end to the system which enriches me and impoverishes them.

That is one kind of a man that it's useful and interesting to have around. The clergyman who addressed the single tax meeting is another. He is the Rev. Dr. Cadman, pastor of a prosperous and prominent Methodist church. He is a man of brains, force and warm heart and discreet withal. Were he not discreet he would not be long in the pulpit. He says amazingly daring things, yet follows them with such taking bursts of religious sentiment that even the old-fashioned among his brethren are uplifted and reassured. He told the single-taxers that the prime defect of the church was its inculcation of a one-sided ideal that yielded a pale and bloodless man, instinctively disliked by normal human beings, and justly so. Also, he told them that in theology the churches of the United States were fifty years behind those of England, where are accepted now as truisms results of biblical criticism that here are still regarded as damnable inventions of the infidel. How to bring the American churches forward into the modern sunlight without rousing to rebellion their pious ignorance and conservation, is, to his mind, the problem which theologians with knowledge and courage must solve. But then he warned his hearers not to receive every biblical fancy from German libraries as a fresh revelation from on high and cautioned them against the narrowness of liberalism. In Dr. Cadman's opinion the social problem will never be solved till the church is filled with the humane spirit of Jesus and gives its matchless organized power to the work.

The cranks were all polite, but a good many of them handled the churches pretty roughly, referring to history in support of the injurious contention that theologians had always been the enemies of progress, and holding that whatever improvements had been made in their creeds and attitude had been the result of outside pressure.

Dr. Cadman who has humor, took it all smilingly, gave as good as he got, asked no odds on account of his cloth, and in the end was everybody's good friend.

That such a man should be an accepted leading light of an orthodox evangelical church is a fact eloquent of the change that has come over the household of faith in recent years. The fathers of his present congregation would have drummed him out as a follower of Voltaire and Paine, and I don't dare to think what would have happened to Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn, who, though a Congregational pastor, is as good an evolutionist as Darwin and almost as rationalistic in theology as Huxley.

The pulpit has a great deal of influence in New York. This is partly due, largely due, to the traditions and training of the people, of course, but it is also owing to the quality of the preaching. Men of Dr. Abbott's and Dr. Cadman's powers would be leaders had they chosen any other walk in life. It is one of the advantages of living in a metropolis that the best there is comes to you. You can really go to church in New York without being bored,

Arthur McEwen

A CARPENTER'S FALL.

Henry F. Bareford Tumbles From the Vanderlip Residence.

Henry F. Bareford, a carpenter working on the new house being erected by J. D. Vanderlip on K street, fell from the base of the cupola yesterday afternoon, and his escape without a broken bone was almost miraculous. He stepped on the end of a board on the scaffold, which he supposed was resting on a support, but which was not. He fell a distance of about 30 feet, and when his fellow workmen ran to his assistance they found him still conscious, but suffering from severe bruises.

Dr. Russell was summoned to attend him, and he found that no bones were broken. He took the injured man home in his buggy, and attended to his bruises.

It is possible that Bareford sustained internal injuries, but he gave no indication that such was the case. It is impossible to determine that, however, for a few days.

CLERKS PLAN A PICNIC.

Will Spend May Day on Lower Kings River.

The clerks of Fresno are considering the matter of giving a Mayday picnic at a point on the Valley road about twenty miles south of this city. The picnic grounds are located on the banks of the lower Kings river, and great oak trees afford an abundance of shade, making it a delightful place in which to spend the day.

It is planned to invite the Selma, Hanford and Lemoore clerks to co-operate in getting up the picnic, and there is no doubt that all will join in the affair and make it a great success.

There will be an extensive program consisting of literary and musical selections and athletic amusements.

THE SUPERVISORS

They Adjourned For the Month.

Garrett's coup de main—The Four Others Can't Draw Their Salaries.

The Board of Supervisors adjourned for the month yesterday, and District Attorney Snow approved their bills. He wrote on them, however, that they were not payable until next month, as under the strict letter of the law they must be presented at one meeting before the session at which they are approved.

Auditor Barnum, however, disregarded that matter, and drew the warrants for them. The members of the board then presented them to County Treasurer Whitson. Supervisor Garrett was the first to step up to the window, and had $72 counted out to him.

Supervisor Manly next moved up. Mr. Whitson then noticed the District Attorney's opinion, and refused to pay out any more money.

He tried to persuade Mr. Garrett to return the coin, as he paid it through an oversight, but Mr. Garrett has one month's salary tied up now, and remembered the lesson he used to learn in his first reader that a bird in the fist was a whole lot better than two away up on a telegraph wire, so he said "nay, nay," to trading back. He jingled the money much to the envy of his colleagues and to the vexation of the Treasurer.

Supervisor Manly yesterday "surprised the natives" when he moved that the salary of the night jailer be increased to $65 a month. The motion was carried, and the "raise" will take effect on March 1st. It is understood that Sheriff Scott will deputize H. B. Martin, who was appointed park overseer through Mr. Manly's efforts, and the Sheriff will fix his salary at $65 a month. Mr. Manly at the previous session tried to get Mr. Martin a "raise," but the board voted against it.

Constables William Shaw and John Albin asked for permission to appoint another deputy each, as the work demanded it, they said. The request was denied, however.

J. P. Shellenbarger, D. H. Lafferty Sr. and A. Gandraw were appointed fire commissioners for the town of Sanger.

Abby and Effie streets in Altamont addition were accepted.

T. J. Kelley was reappointed to care for the cemetery at a compensation of $15 a quarter.

JOHNSON GRASS.

A Remedy That Destroys This Pest.

Mr. Ericson Gives a Simple Formula That May Be Valuable.

When Prof. W. A. Sanders was convicted of forgery in the celebrated case growing out of the disappearance of William Wootton of Hills Valley, some one expressed a doubt as to his guilt in the presence of a prominent vineyardist, who replied, "Well, he may not be guilty, but the fact is not disputed that he introduced Johnson grass into this county and that should be sufficient to send any man to state's prison."

Professor Sanders was not credited with the vast amount of good he had accomplished as an expert naturalist for Fresno in introducing that gentleman of all shade trees—the Carolina poplar—and various varieties of useful fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, all of which pass for naught when the ravages of Johnson grass moves the disgusted agriculturalist to heartfelt objurgation.

Various experiments have been made with the view of finding a remedy that would destroy the pestiferous species of evergreen millet, with little or no success. Now comes W. L. Erricson with a dead shot which he claims will utterly destroy both Johnson and Bermuda grass, which is at least worth the experiment. The proportions of his formula are one pound of arsenic and three pounds of soda dissolved thoroughly in ten gallons of water. Then sprinkle until the grass is wet about like a heavy dew. If not too rankly set the second application, he claims will kill every bit of it. A third application will destroy the very worst cases of either of these persistent pests.

This is a simple remedy should it prove efficacious since arsenic, in large quantities, may be had for a bit a pound and soda at less than five cents, while the rates on water, even in this unprecedented season of drought, have not advanced materially in the local market. Local vineyardists might give this formula a fair trial, for if it will do what is claimed for it, there is scarcely a limit to its value. If such experiments shall be thoroughly and intelligently made, the REPUBLICAN will be pleased to receive reports of the results obtained.

FOR SEDUCTION.

Albert H. Wildey is Under Arrest.

Said to Have Eloped With Clara McPherson.

The Girl Cannot Be Found—Supposed to Be Wearing Boy's Clothes.

From Saturday's Daily.

What seemed to have been a romantic elopement resulted yesterday afternoon in the arrest of Albert H. Wildey on a charge of seduction. He was found at W. H. Hall's vineyard in Washington colony, and was brought to this city last night by Constable Esrey. He immediately asked to be brought to the Grand Central hotel, and Messrs. Jennings and Norris, proprietors of the bar, went on his bond. Justice Austin approved the sureties and released the prisoner.

The girl involved in the case is Clara McPherson, and the officer has been unable to find her. He believes that she is now marquerading in boy's clothes to escape detection.

Miss McPherson was taken out of an orphan asylum at Visalia two years ago by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stephens and she had been living with them, near Lemoore, ever since. It was supposed that she was a full orphan, but subsequently it developed that her father was alive and residing near Bakersfield.

Wildey was also living at the Stephens place, and he and the girl are said to have fallen madly in love. Some time ago he wrote to the girl's father and told him that his daughter was being abused. The father came here to make an investigation, and left perfectly satisfied with the treatment that his daughter was receiving.

Last Monday she and Wildey disappeared, and Wednesday Mrs. Stephens swore out a warrant for the arrest of Wildey for seduction. It is understood that the lady does not desire to prosecute him, her chief object being to gain possession of the girl, whom she desires to send back to the orphans' home whence she came, as the girl is inclined to be giddy, and the lady does not like to assume the responsibility of her bringing up.

Thus far Constable Esrey has been unable to find any trace of the girl, and he believes that she is being secreted. Wildey would give no information that would assist the officer to find her.

It is believed that the girl dressed up as a boy to run off with Wildey. The officer heard of a nice-looking boy who was seen with the prisoner, and it is generally believed by those interviewed in the case that the supposed boy was none other than the gay Clara.

"I understand she is masquerading as a boy," remarked a REPUBLICAN reporter to Constable Esrey last night.

"How did you hear that?" he counter-queried.

"Is it true?" persisted the reporter.

"Well, I tell you," replied the officer, frankly, "of course, I don't know, but I am going out to look for her in the morning, and if I see any good-looking boy I am going to hold him up."

The officer stated that he had obtained trace of Miss McPherson, and when seen she wore boy's clothing.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Parade and Field Drill, With a Dance to Follow.

This national anniversary will be duly observed in Fresno by the local military organizations. Companies C and F, N. G. C., will give a street parade at 10 o'clock and will then proceed to the open country north of the city via Blackstone avenue and engage in a field drill, which will be in the nature of an active service drill, including band, ambulance, hospital corps and all the concomitants of the field, including sutlers.

In the evening Company C will entertain with a dance in Armory hall, which is already being decorated for the occasion. New interest is being taken in military matters since a conflict with Spain has become a possibility, and numerous enlistments have been the result in this locality.

CARD OF THANKS.

From the M. E. Church to the White Front Stores.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I wish, through the columns of your paper, to publicly thank Messrs. Radin & Kamp of the White Front Stores for their kindness to the M. E. church, of which I am pastor.

The kindness referred to is in the form of $113 98 received by me today, it being our church's share of the 5 per cent profit which the above named gentlemen are distributing to their patrons. They certainly deserve, and doubtless receive, the thanks of their patrons.

Yours truly, ARTHUR A. GRAVES.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Stevens and Mrs. Kinsley have left for San Francisco for a week's visit to friends.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ORPHANS' HOME.

List of Donations Acknowledged by the Lady Managers.

From Saturday's Daily.

The receipt of the following donations were acknowledged by the board of lady managers of the Orphans' Home at their regular monthly meeting: Mrs. Horace Hawes, cap; Miss Eshleman, oranges; C. R. Dale, figs; Royal Arch Masons cakes and sandwiches; George Beverage, oranges; Farmers' Institute of Temperance colony, cakes and chickens; Mrs. Craycroft, pork, hats, tag, bottle baby food; Mrs. Hall, oranges; Mrs. Droge, cakes; Mrs. Barrick, aprons; Mrs. Somers, clothing and books.

December donations were acknowledged as follows: Mrs. A. E. Elliott, turkeys, cranberries, plum pudding and toys; Mrs. Baker, popcorn, candy and fruits; Miss Reichman, toys; Mrs. L. L. Cary, toys, popcorn and cranberries; Mrs. F. Laning, overcoat; Mrs. R. Rawlins, chair and clothing; Mrs. M. Chance, apples; Holland & Holland, dishes; Miss Berry, fruit and cake; Mrs. H. Gundelfinger, toys; Mrs. H. P. Hedges, candy; "Unknown," $5; Fowler friends, $8; Fowler Improvement Association, box of toys; Mrs. Kaiser, fruit; Mrs. L. O. Stephens, toys; Mrs. Frank Short, clothing; Mrs. Louis Gundelfinger, toys; Mrs. Luce, fruit; Mrs. Einstein, toys; Mrs. Ruben, toys; Mrs. Roeding, toys and clothing; Mrs. F. G. Berry, $2.50; Mrs. N. H. Peterson, $2; Mrs. Peter Michel, dry goods; Mrs. William Forsythe, toys and Mrs. Snyder, high chair.

CARDS AND "WALL FLOWERS."

The High School Editor Doesn't Like Either a Bit.

The February number of the *Owl*, the high school paper, is out, and it is up to its usual standing, both as regards the matter and the typography.

Most of the editorial space of the school journal is given up to a discussion of class socials, dancing, card playing and "wall flowers." At the last social, it states, only four of the eight teachers were present. The *Owl* comes out against card playing and "wall flowers." The card table, it declares, should be banished, as it spoils all sociability in a crowd, and above all, the "wall flowers" should be encouraged to stay at home, save the editor.

The paper may be obtained at the news stands.

DRIED FRUIT FOR ALASKA.

A. B. Paul of San Francisco Here to Fill a Large Order.

A. B. Paul, representing Porter Bros. Company, dried fruit merchants of San Francisco, has been in Fresno during the past few days, making large purchases of dried fruit and raisins. The object of Mr. Paul's visit was to fill a large order for dried fruit recently placed by him for shipment to Alaska. Previously to his arrival in Fresno he closed a contract with Peter Bush Jr., a member of the firm of Anheuser, Bush & Co., brewers of St. Louis, for $400,000 worth of California dried fruit and raisins.

Mr. Bush is the captain of a party of 140 Klondykers. Basing the calculation upon this purchase, Alaska trade alone will insure prosperity to the fruit growers of California. With Alaska and Hamburg in the field, the fruit men will have an ample market for their produce.

BASEBALL NEWS

A Letter From the League Secretary.

What He Says About the Admission of Fresno to the League.

It looks very much as though the baseball enthusiasts of Fresno will not have an opportunity to get excited over league baseball in Fresno this season and do violence to their hats and lungs.

As stated in the REPUBLICAN several days ago, an effort was set on foot to secure admission for Fresno in the Pacific States Baseball League, and R. L. Woldenberg, who managed the nine here during the first part of last season, wrote a letter to H. Stevens of San Francisco, secretary of the league, inquiring of the chances of Fresno's admission, and received the following letter yesterday in reply:

"Your favor of the 8th instant and also of yesterday both at hand. Personally, I would like nothing better than to have a team from Fresno in our league. I cannot give you a decided answer today, however, pending a meeting at which I will try to carry the thing through.

"The main difficulty will be on account of distance, as it is such an expense for teams to travel. When you come here it is not so bad, but I am thinking of the different clubs that have to visit your city. We have a clause in our rules that home teams shall advance the railroad fares, round trip, to visiting teams, same to be deducted from the gate receipts before any other expenses are taken out. I tell you this so you will know what to count on in case you should join our league.

"Another clause in the rules is that each club manager furnishes a bond of $500 for faithful performance of the agreements entered into and as a guarantee that all games in which clubs are scheduled will play according to same. Let me know what you think of these conditions, and I will do the best I can in case you are desirous to come in."

Mr. Woldenberg will correspond further with the secretary of the league, but according to the letter it looks as though the visiting clubs want very nearly every thing in sight.

The enthusiast's fancy is turning lightly to thoughts of baseball all over the state just now, and it is more than likely that there will be other leagues besides the state league. If Fresno does not enter the established league, it will probably join one of the various interior leagues which will spring up.

THE SUPERVISORS.

A Batch of Routine Business Transacted Yesterday.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon allowed Mrs. M. A. Mhoon $10 and $10 a month.

Recorder Machen was authorized to purchase 1000 blanks, Supervisor Ward voting in the negative.

The clerk was directed to advertise for 200 cords of wood, half to be delivered at the courthouse and half at the hospital. The wood is to be delivered between July 1st and October 1st.

Mrs. Wilkes appeared before the Board to ask that her rent be paid. She had a pretty little child with her. Her husband and she have not been living together for two years, and she stated that the other day he refused to give her 50 cents for the child. The matter was referred to Supervisor Garrett.

Applications of W. J. Wilson to retail liquor at Fowler and Reare brothers to open a saloon at Clovis were read, and consideration of them postponed until March 8th.

Charles Errickson went to Mariposa yesterday to look after a mine he is interested in.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Congressman Castle Introduces a Bill for Such a Structure.

From Saturday's Daily.

Congressman Castle has introduced a bill calling for the purchase of a site and the erection of a government building in this city for the postoffice and other government officers. The bill is as follows:

"A bill for the erection of a public building at Fresno, California, and purchase of site for same.

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be procured a proper site and to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fire-proof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States postoffice and other government offices at Fresno, California; the cost of said site and building, including vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators and approaches not to exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, which said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars to hereby appropriated for said purpose, out of any moneys in the United States treasury not otherwise appropriated. So much of said appropriation as may be necessary for the preparation of sketch plans, drawings, specifications, and detailed estimates for the building by the supervising architect of the treasury department shall be immediately available. After the sketch plans and detailed estimates for the building shall have been prepared by the supervising architect and approved by the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the interior, and the postmaster-general, the balance of said appropriation shall be available for the purchase of site and the erection and completion of the building, including fire-proof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators and approaches."

AN ALLEGED LIBELOUS "AD."

Paul R. Ruben Sues M. Sander for $5000 Damages.

Paul R. Ruben of the firm of R. Ruben & Son, the liquor dealers, yesterday brought suit against M. Sander, the proprietor of the Bodega, for $5000 damages for an alleged libelous advertisement which was inserted in the REPUBLICAN by the defendant. The "ad" which is claimed as libelous was headed "Thunder and Lightning in the City of Fresno."

The plaintiff alleges that his firm was the one alluded to in the advertisement, although no names were used, and the term "geniuses" meant none other than the members of his firm. The advertisement is declared to be malicious, false and defamatory, and the plaintiff claims that it has injured his firm to the extent of $5000. The plaintiff is represented by W. D. Tupper and W. D. Crichton.

A $500 bond was furnished, with J. S. Hermann and S. B. Goodmann as sureties, to pay the expenses of the action should it be decided against the plaintiff. The two rival firms have been waging a warfare as to the quality and prices of their goods, and the matter will be fought to a finish in the courts.

A VALENTINE TEA

Given at Easton by the Epworth League Last Monday.

On Monday afternoon the elderly people of Easton and vicinity gathered at the Methodist church parlors shortly after 3 o'clock, the Epworth League having announced a "valentine tea" from 3 to 7 p.m. The decorations were pretty, consisting of palm leaves and cupid arrows. Quite a number of hearts had been provided to furnish souvenirs for the occasion.

The register was well patronized by the following: J. B. Warlow, Mr. and Mrs. David Hays, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bixby, Mr. and Mrs. E. Skews, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. L. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. McDaniels, Rev. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Judd Hays; Mesdames Elizabeth Forbes, J. A. Foster, S. R. Tyler, J. G. Ireland, L. F. King, J. Hansen, L. Brooks, Dr. A. M. Wood and Miss M. S. Gorden; Messrs. R. Vogel, H. Brooks, M. F. McCormick, I. H. Wixon, A. Carline, A. Bixby, G. C. Bixby, M. M. Chamberlain, E. Shumard, Glenn French, R. Chamberlain.

Misses Gertrude McCormick and Sadie C. Tyler were assisted in receiving by Misses Grace Madden, Emily Dahlgren, A. M. McCormick, Daisy Fowler, C. P. Witthouse, Edith Hays, N. Van Vleet and others.

The music was rendered by Rev. G. C. Foster, Misses Daisy Fowler, Hilda Anderson and Nellie Ireland and little Emory Foster. ROSALIND.

Easton, February, 16 1898.

TYING A ROSE BUSH.

A Jury Receives a Little Instruction in the Art.

From Sunday's Daily.

John Aukerson, who was arrested for disturbing the peace of A. D. Owen, was tried by a jury in Justice St. John's court day before yesterday and was discharged. The men were employed by W. A. Nevills on the La Favorita and Paragon vineyards, and the whole trouble arouse over the tying of rose bush. Mr. Owen thought that it should be tied up with straps, while Aukerson insisted upon twine being the only proper thing in the world with which to tie up a rose bush. Owen then discharged Aukerson, but the latter was hired by Nevills, and he disputed Owen's authority to bounce him. The men had some words, but it did not appear that anybody's peace was seriously disturbed, so the jury acquitted the defendant. They learned a whole lot about how to tie up a rose bush, however.

A TRIO OF SUITS

Which Were Brought in the Superior Court Yesterday.

A. B. Butler yesterday sued David Hewes for $967.01, a balance claimed on money advanced.

Harry A. Thomas began an action against Montgomery Thomas, as administrator of the estate of Mary A. Thomas, deceased, and Wick W. Parsons, assignee of the estate of W. R. Thomas, insolvent, to quiet title to a portion of block 308 of this city.

Louis Einstein brought suit against Alexander Lind and Sigmund Wormser, as administrator of the estate of Anna Lind, deceased, for $168.

BONDSMEN SUED.

Judgment Against William De Lashmutt's Sureties for $500.

M. M. Vincent and H. A. Harris, the bondsmen of William De Lashmutt, the defaulting City Marshall of Selma, were sued on their bond yesterday in Justice Tucker's court, and judgment was given against them for $500. J. A. Barns represented the city and E. E. Shepard appeared for the bondsmen, but made no contest to the judgment.

E. A. Williams, deputy district attorney, was a witness, and he listened to the testimony, some of which will be used in the prosecution of De Lashmutt in the superior court.

THEIR SECOND CHILD.

Little Elsie Lyon Also Succumbs to Dread Diphtheria.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Elsie Lyon, the 4-year-old daughter of W. Parker Lyon, died at Oakland, where the parents had taken the child, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She was the youngest and only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, their eldest daughter, Gladys, having died in this city several days ago.

After the death of their first child Mr. and Mrs. Lyon took their only surviving daughter to Oakland, hoping to get her away from the contagion, but soon the signs of diphtheria, of which little Gladys died, made their appearance and all the efforts to check the dread disease were unavailing. The heart-broken parents are almost distracted over their double loss, and have the deepest sympathy of their many friends.

Held to Answer.

Two youngsters, John Manning and Andrew Martinez, were before Justice St. John for examination yesterday charged with stealing two butts of tobacco from Holland & Holland recently. Martinez admitted his guilt and was bound over to answer to the superior court in the sum of $1500. Manning pleaded not guilty and the case was taken under advisement by the court.

In the Recorder's Court.

Yesterday Recorder Clark interviewed several persons in regard to their misdeeds on Saturday night and Sunday.

William O'Brien, whose nose was rosy from a Saturday night jag, was fined $5.

John Warren was also assessed $5 for being drunk and disorderly.

Thomas Murphy, a peace disturber, sentenced to six and a half days in jail.

P. White also disturbed the peace and was sent up for ten days.

A Chinese Robber.

Hoo Sem, an enterprising celestial employed in the kitchen of the Sunnyside vineyard, is accused of robbing a companion, Mok Yuen, of $104. He was arrested yesterday by Deputy Constable Will Henry. Justice Austin placed his bail at $1000. No money was found on Hoo Sem's person when he was searched.

"I want to thank you, old man, for putting me on to Piper Heidsieck Plug Tobacco. It's the only thing I know of that is really cheap and good at the same time."

The enjoyment of the Champagne Flavor of

PIPER HEIDSIECK PLUG TOBACCO

is no longer limited to the rich. Since the 50 per cent. increase in size Piper Heidsieck Plug is really the cheapest tobacco on the market. Ask your tobacconist for the *new* piece and get the biggest plug of finely flavored tobacco you ever got for 5 cents.

THE EARLY SNAKE.

County Surveyor Hoxie Has a Narrow Escape.

From Sunday's Daily

The harrowing report comes down from the heights of Hills Valley that, while engaged in an upland survey, County Surveyor George Hoxie came near picking up a torpid rattlesnake which was playing the role of the traditional "early worm."

While the star like galaxy and numerous host of Mr. Hoxie's friends all congratulated him on his happy escape from having been taken cavernomad by an all too previous reptile on the snow-clad heights of the Sierra Nevadas, in whose lap Hill's Valley nestles, there is a sneaking notion abroad that this is an exceedingly thin excuse to warrant the absorption of the standard antidote for the nip of the *Crotalus horridus* or any other old nip. If Hoxie ventures any more snake stories, suspicion may ripen into belief, and belief may lead to the inevitable conclusion that Surveyor Hoxie has abandoned tripod and transit, and turned naturalist from pure love of the natural results of such adventures.

THE FRESNO GUN CLUB.

Meeting to be Held Next Friday Night.

A special meeting of the Fresno Sportman's Club was held at the office of Justice St. John last Friday night to discuss the matter of reorganization.

After conference it was decided to terminate the existence of the present organization for reasons satisfactory to the members of the club and to reorganize in the form of a more independent organization under the name and style of the Fresno Gun Club.

A committee was appointed to formulate a constitution and by-laws to be submitted for adoption at a meeting to be held in Justice St. John's court room next Friday evening. Much interest is being taken in the matter and it is believed that this new departure will increase the interest of local sportsmen in the organization and prove eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

The Crop Outlook.

Reports on the outlook of the wheat crop and other cereals in this valley are not encouraging outside the limit of the thermal belt along the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, where the rainfall has been more generous than on the plains. However, with a timely and abundant rain in the near future there may yet be an abundant crop harvested in this valley.

Keep Off the Grass.

A denizen of Shelbyville of Coreiuan descent has issued his defi. to trespassers in the following blood-curdling notice:

No. Chinue. Allowed.
Long. Sid. My Fence.
I talle Yuo.
No. More.
Ord.
Francesco taglomeni.

RAISIN OUTLOOK

A. Gartenlaub Talks on the Prospects.

What He Learned on His Eastern Trip—The Seeding Plant.

A Gartenlaub of the Fresno Packing Company, who had been in the East to purchase machinery for the large seeding plant which is now in course of construction alongside of their present packing house, returned night before last. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gartenlaub.

The well-known raisin packer stated last night that the new plant to be erected would cost about $20,000, and would have the largest capacity of any in the world. It will, when in successful operation, be able to turn out six carloads a day. The machinery for the plant alone will cost between $8000 and $9000, and Mr. Gartenlaub arranged for the machinery while in the East.

The seeder to be used will be the one invented by Mr. Cox of this city. The seeding plant will be in operation by May 1st, and will thus be running in time to handle this season's crop of raisins.

Mr. Gartenlaub visited all the large cities of the Union in the interest of his business, and hence is thoroughly posted on the prospects of the raisin market for next year. When asked what he considered the prospects were he replied that he regarded them as very good for fair prices—not high prices, but fair prices. He remarked that if prices were reasonable there would be a large consumption, but if not the Eastern people would get along without raisins and eat other fruit.

He says the great trouble is that the growers refuse to sell when they are offered a fair price for their raisins—3 and 3½ cents a pound in the sweat boxes—but consign them to the East.

He heard a great deal of complaint about inferior grades of raisins which were shipped from this center, and stated that it injured the industry very much. He is a believer in the systematic grading of raisins.

Mr. Gartenlaub saw a real blizzard while in Boston. It was one of the severest that had visited the Hub for a number of years, and it did considerable damage.

"I have seen a great many fine cities," remarked Mr. Gartenlaub, "but I found nothing like California. California for me every time."

Superior Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

Donald Patton vs. T. J. Hay et al; judgment for defendants for costs.

The Cuthbert Burrell Co. vs. Charles Hudson et al.; demurrer to third amended complaint overruled and ten days given to answer.

Estate of Russell G. Wood; will admitted to probate.

Daniel Albrant vs. Matilda Albrant; judgment for plaintiff.

T. R. Meux vs. G. N. Holley; case taken under advisement.

BEFORE JUDGE CRAY, DEPARTMENT 2.

Butler vs. George Petit; demurrer overruled and ten days to answer.

J. E. Mead vs. Willard Salisberry; demurrer withdrawn and fifteen days to answer.

Harry A. Thomas vs. Jay Scott; demurrer withdrawn and ten days to answer.

A. B. Butler vs. The Johnson Locke Co.; motion for change of venue granted.

T. J. Hayes vs. Silver Creek and Panoche Land and Water Company; contempt matter continued one week.

Valley Lumber Co. vs. Fresno County; case set for trial.

Fresno County Loan and Savings Bank vs. George L. Hoxie; permission given to file amended complaint.

Meux vs Trezwant; set for trial Friday, February 25, 2 p. m.

Boyd vs. Boyd; demurrer withdrawn and ten days to answer.

Mack vs. Mack; continued for one week

GETTING ON A WAR FOOTING

Forts and Batteries Manned.

THE NATION ROUSED

A Big Cruiser to Watch the Viscaya.

TWO MONITORS READY

Rumored Discoveries on the Wreck of the Maine Leave a Profound Impression of Treachery — Proposed Alliance of Spanish American Republics Against the United States.

NEW YORK, February 19.—At 10 o'clock tonight the observer at Sandy Hook reported that a warship was passing there bound in, and it appeared to him to be an American vessel.

At 10:20 the observer reported that the supposed American warship had anchored in the bay.

The warship is anchored about a half mile offshore, between the point of the Hook and the government dock. The observer says that she stands high out of the water and is well lighted up. She looks like a cruiser.

The Sandy Hook observer says that the weather is so thick that he can see very little, but from her general appearance he thinks it to be the Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, February 20.—2:30 a.m.—The cable steamer Mackay-Bennett has anchored in the bay off Sandy Hook. It is probable that she is the vessel which was believed to have been an American cruiser.

NORFOLK, Va., February 19.—Orders have been received at the navy yard to keep the forces working on the monitors Puritan and Terror and torpedo boats Foote and Winslow at work tonight and all day tomorrow. These vessels will be ready for duty by Wednesday.

It is understood that the Terror was expected last night to go into ordinary, but this morning she was ordered to get ready to go to Hampton Roads. Her crew and officers will be here in a few days. Over fifty extra men were taken on at the yards this morning.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

CHICAGO, February 19.—Since Friday morning Fort Sheridan, where the Fourth infantry and the First cavalry are stationed, has been in a state of the utmost activity.

Soldiers have been polishing their weapons, arranging their mess kits, grooming horses and preparing generally to march at a moment's notice. Colonel Robert H. Hall, in command of the fort, yesterday received one telegram among the many messages delivered to him daily, which caused him to take action. He at once ordered that general preparations for a possible summons be made. Accordingly, every man at the fort was set to work. Every man of the 700 soldiers at the fort busied himself arranging his army belongings.

Every man has been supplied with ammunition sufficient for 100 rounds of shots. This is in both the cavalry and infantry.

Orders were issued to the soldiers to turn defective weapons into the ordnance and new ones have been supplied. Today final preparations in compliance with the orders were completed and those stationed at the fort were in readiness to receive orders of any character.

COAST DEFENSES.

BOSTON, February 19.—The *Evening Herald* says: In compliance with telegraphic orders received at Fort Warren last evening, a detail of one corporal and thirteen men has been sent to reinforce Lieut. Ketchum, in command of the mortar battery at Grover's Cliff, Winthrop. It is explained that this movement has no particular significance but it is a part of the routine of the navy department, determined upon long before this incident occurred.

Rush orders have been received at the fort directing the commander, Colonel Woodruff, to send a detachment of one corporal and eight men to Fort Winthrop, where they will get eight-inch converted rifle guns to the dock in readiness for shipment. The guns are to go to Mobile, Ala., where carriages from New York have been sent to mount the rifles on. The big guns will go all the way by rail. It was learned today that the orders received some time ago from the department at Washington bearing on the equipment and efficiency of the men are being carried out at the navy yard, and that every marine remaining there has been inspected, his equipment increased to that of active service and an extra drill is being held daily.

The apprentices on the Wabash, as well as the regulars, seamen and recruits are being given practice at the guns and with cutlasses.

ARTICLES OF WAR READ

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., February 19.—In accordance with orders received from Washington, the troops of the garrison here were inspected today in heavy marching order, and, it is stated, the articles of war were read. The heavy marching inspection is unusual for this time of the year. It is remembered that a similar inspection was ordered just prior to the moving of the troops to Chicago during the great railroad strike.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., February 19.—The fact that the troops at Fort Riley were busy all day yesterday preparing their equipments and packing personal effects and that all furloughs to officers and men are refused, pending further orders, has given rise to the report that orders have been received to be in readiness to move on short notice.

THE LATEST MOVE.

Spanish America to Fight the United States.

LONDON, February 19.—There is a curious discussion in the Spanish press as to the possibility of confederating the Latin republics of South America with Spain against the United States. *El Pais* contends that the Spanish republics are weak through isolation, and if united in a military and diplomatic alliance they will be the first power in the world in territory, the second in population and that their armies and navies would have sufficient power to insure respect.

The papers point out that the jealousies of the republics prevent them from taking the initiative, but Spain, it is claimed, ought to urge her lazy diplomats to approach the Republics with the view of combining for the defense of Latin interests, "endangered by the intrusion of the Anglo-Saxons."

El Pais thinks Spain's advice would not be discarded if she warned Latin-America against the United States, adding: "For it is well known that the greedy Yankees, once the Panama canal is opened to the world's commerce, will do all which their perfidy can suggest to wrest it from the Latin countries of Central America, even as England seized the Suez canal. Tending in this direction is the desire of the Americans to secure Cuba." In conclusion *El Pais* says: "The advances of the United States in the sea of the Antilles are only preliminary steps in the blockade and occupation of the future canal."

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Referring to Latin alliances the *Spectator*, in a long article, points out that there is no doubt of the existence of special relations between France and Spain, which have lately been strengthened, and says;

"There are well informed people who believe that when in the autumn the United States and Spain almost collided the United States found there was a stiffness in the Spanish attitude which could only be accounted for by the fact that Spain knew she could appeal to a power which could not neglect her demands for help."

The *Review* expresses the belief that France allowed the United States to understand indirectly that considerations of importance to her would not allow her to see Spain treated in an unfriendly manner, and that a Spanish appeal to France must result in the latter's intervention.

The *Review* believes this accounts for "the way the United States shrunk from putting in practice the treatment of Spain suggested in the original protests of the Washington government."

The *Spectator* explains that if France had not helped Spain the latter would have applied for admission to the Dreibund, with almost certainty of success.

GUESSING AT FACTS.

NEW YORK, February 19.—A copyrighted cablegram to the *Evening World* from Sylvester Scoval, under today's date from Havana, via Key West, says:

"The consensus of opinion of those who have studied the wreck closely is now that the explosion was caused by a submarine mine. The forward magazine, it is now generally supposed, is intact, also the forward 6-inch magazines.

"This leaves only a few saluting charges and a few small calibre shells in the pilot house which could have possibly exploded aboard the ship.

"At the same time the fearful damage is too big for any but an extremely large torpedo. If it was a torpedo the divers will find the torpedo fragments, but if it was a submarine mine no trace will be found.

"All the American officers were internally boiling. There is not one of them, from Captain Sigsbee down, who is not fairly convinced a government submarine mine did it.

"The Spanish dailies are loudly clamoring 'accident,' 'accident,' when even now the fact is known that the whole middle deck, which was blown straight up, never had an ounce of ship's powder under it, and that was the first flame seen."

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

KEY WEST, Fla., February 18.—A passenger on the steamer Olivette from Havana which arrived here tonight, reports that shortly after the vessel's departure from Havana, when she was about eight miles off shore, two terrific explosions were heard. The sounds resembled the discharge of heavy cannon or large explosions.

THE TWO CRUISERS

If the U. S. cruiser Brooklyn has arrived in New York, to "take care of the Vizcaya," a comparison of the two vessels will prove interesting. It will be seen that the Brooklyn is the larger vessel and equally formidable in armament, but less heavily armored.

The Vizcaya is a first-class cruiser of 7000 tons, 361 feet long, 65 feet beam, 13,000 horse power, speed 20 knots; carries two 11 inch guns mounted singly in barbette turrets, fore and aft; five 5½ inch guns on each broadside. Armor 12 inches thick.

The Brooklyn is an armored cruiser of 9271 tons; 400 feet long; 64.8 feet beam; 16,000 horsepower; speed 20 knots; carries eight 8-inch and twelve 5-inch rapid fire guns; twelve 6-pounder rapid fire guns; four 1-pounder rapid fire guns; four gatlings and five torpedo tubes; armor three inches on belt, five inches on turrets and eight inches on barbettes.

TO BE RAISED.

The Maine May Yet Again Fly the Flag.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The interesting feature of the day's news at the navy department was the decision of the government to allow concurrent investigations of the Maine disaster, for its own part making an independent inquiry through the naval court of inquiry already appointed, while permitting the Spanish authorities to make such investigation as they desire.

This arrangement commended itself to naval men alike as fair to all, and at the same time as calculated to develop the exact facts in a manner that could not be questioned. There was a good deal of talk among the officials of the need of speedy relief measures for the benefit of the families of the explosion victims. Under the treasury rules the allotments of portions of pay to members of their families made by the men who perished in the wreck must stop at once.

It is not doubted that congress will do as it did in the case of the Samoan disaster, provide for a year's pay to the families of the sailors who died at their posts. The difficulty, however, is that such a measure cannot be passed at once, and meantime some of the families of the dead sailors may be in great distress.

The subject has been taken up by Mr. Long and he has called a meeting for Monday to initiate the movement.

A FORTUNATE SAVING.

It happens that by the rare chance of an unexpected change of Paymasters recently very little of the savings of the Maine's sailors went down in the vessel. About two weeks ago Paymaster Littlefield of the Maine was relieved by Paymaster Ray. The former came to Washington and has settled the accounts of the ship up to the time he left. The record shows that Paymaster Ray had on hand in his safe only about $3000 in cash, probably gold, and a check for $6000, which, of course, is safe enough without his endorsement, against loss.

Since the spontaneous combustion theory has come so prominently to the front, as accounting for the disaster, the officials have been looking over the records to find a parallel case as near as may be. The flagship New York was discovered to be on fire March 9, 1895. Smoke was issuing from her main magazine. This was cleared of powder immediately and it was found that the woodwork had been charred deeply. The cause was not at first perceptible, but it was soon discovered that an adjoining coal bunker was burning.

When the bunker was opened the coal on top was not hot, but as the men dug down it was found to be red hot inside. There was no manifestation of heat on top of the bunker, nor on any save the one next the magazine.

This startled the naval officials and the constructors made a considerable air space between the bunkers and the magazine. In the designing of the new battleship now on the stocks the lesson was kept in mind and everything possible was done to insulate the coal bunkers from the magazines.

Secretary Long has given orders that with the expiration of this day there need be observed no longer the order to all ships and commands to display the national colors at half mast.

TO RAISE THE WRECK.

There is no abatement of the talk of the expediency of raising the Maine.

Chief Constructor Hichborn is one of the most earnest advocates of the resurrection of the ship. He points out that the ship lies in a land-locked harbor, easy for the wreckers to operate in, and that if she can be rebuilt at a cost of $1,000,000 the government will save $4,000,000, the first cost of such a battleship, with all of her equipment. Great Britain, he said, never abandoned a ship if there was the least chance to save her, and has not yet even abandoned the hope of raising the ill-fated Victoria, sunk in collision with the Camperdown off the coast of Syria several years ago. Commander Francis Dickens, the chief of the bureau of navigation, and Secretary Long's right hand man in the present emergency, said:

"The Maine must be taken to an American port if there is enough of her bones holding together to warrant removal, and in all likelihood that will be done. If the explosion was more disastrous than is now thought to be the case —if the hull is so wrecked as to be beyond repair, then as much of the material as can be secured will be brought home and placed in a new Maine.

"It is to be remembered that great advances have been made in shipbuilding since the Maine was designed, and a finer ship to bear her name could be built today, but it would take time, and if any considerable portion of the ship is good, with a modernized battery and improvements in rebuilding the destroyed portions, a magnificent vessel can be quickly secured."

MAY BE REBUILT.

Chief Engineer Melville has decided views in favor of the proposition to rebuild the Maine.

"Even suppose this cost us $1,000,000," said he, "a new ship equal to the Maine would cost us nearly $5,000,000. The repairs could be made and the ship put in service again in a year at the furthest. To build a new ship like her would take at least three years. With regard to the practicability of raising the vessel, it is to be remarked that large vessels have been raised which were at sea, where they were exposed to waves, while the Maine is in a perfectly quiet harbor, one end resting in the mud and part of the other end above water.

"The Maine is in a shallow spot, as protected as a mill pond and she is only a 6000 ton ship. The British armor clad Howe of over 10,000 tons was raised off Ferrol, Spain, in the open ocean and the H. M. S. Sultan of over 9000 tons was raised and saved after she sank in the Comino channel.

Orders have been issued for the enlistment of 300 men in the navy to fill the vacancies caused by the destruction of the battleship Maine and to complete the legal quota.

"The new men will be sent to receiving ships, whence they will be sent to ships in commission wherever needed.

Commander-in-chief Streets of the Union Veterans union has offered to the President the services of 10,000 men of the union for the defense of the country. They could be ready for active service in eighteen hours.

SUTRO'S MILLIONS.

An Approximate Estimate of Poor Adolph's Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 19.—An approximate estimate of the value of the estate of Adolph Sutro, who was declared to be of unsound mind and incompetent of managing his affairs two weeks ago by Superior Judge Belcher, gives its value as in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. It is believed that it is, if anything, worth a little over this amount. The regular appraisement has not been made yet. The land holdings represent about one-eighth of the city of San Francisco and are worth about $2,500,000. The Sutro library is placed at about $250,000 and personal belongings are placed at as much more.

The Uber Lynching.

GENOA, Nev., February 18.—Sheriff John Brockliss of Douglass county, who has been indicted by the grand jury for willful neglect of duty in permitting a mob, without resistance, to take from his custody Adam Uber, lynching the latter, was arraigned in the district court today. The Sheriff's counsel moved to dismiss the indictment, alleging that the charges set forth did not constitute the crime specified. Judge Mack took the matter under advisement and it is now said that the grand jury will be recalled and the Brockliss indictment changed to that of murder.

The Wool Market.

BOSTON, February 19.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* will say tomorrow of the wool market:

The market continues quiet, but all clear wool is firm, particularly worsted wools. The price of wool in today's market shows an average advance in price of 50 per cent above the rates ruling last year at this season. The sales have been mostly of unwashed fleeces and territory. Australian wools cost four cents a scoured pound more laid down than current market rates on similar wools in the United States.

A Counterfeit $10 Note.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The secret service has discovered a new counterfeit $10 national bank note. It is on the Hibernian National Bank of New Orleans, series 1882, check letter "B," Rosecrans, register. It is a photographic production, of poor workmanship, printed on two pieces of paper pasted together. The coloring is applied only in spots, and no attempt has been made to imitate the silk threads to be found in the genuine.

Tributes to Frances Willard.

LONDON, February 18.—The afternoon newspapers today make sympathetic references to the death of Miss Willard. They all agree it will be a serious blow to the societies with which she was connected.

ARRIVAL OF THE VISCAYA

A Spanish Warship at New York.

Vigilantly Guarded by State Officials.

Sensational Reports by "Yellow" Newspapers as to the Maine Positively Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The feature of the day at the navy department was the large number of rumors of a warlike tendency that came to the attention of the officials as requiring attention and, in every case, contradiction. So formidable had grown the list that at the close of office hours Secretary Long was induced to make the following statement as the easier manner of disposing at one time of all these stories:

"Really no information has been received since Captain Sigsbee's first dispatch adding anything to our knowledge of the disaster. All we know is that the Maine blew up. There is abundant room for speculation of all sorts, but no conclusion can be arrived at until an examination has been made by the divers and more facts obtained. It is a simple fact to say that such a thing might happen by design or it might happen by accident. As yet, there is no indication of design. Therefore, my impression has been all along, and I rather think the general opinion preponderates in the same direction, that it must have been accidental.

"At the cabinet meeting today the matter was not discussed except as any body of men talk about an event of that kind, and most of the talk related to the terrible loss of life and to expressions of sympathy for the sufferers.

"It certainly was a very kind thought in the President to send flowers to the families of Captain Sigsbee, of the executive officer, Wainwright and of the lost seamen whose residences are in Washington.

"You may say absolutely that there has been no secret cabinet meeting; that nothing has taken place in the cabinet that the public have not been informed about; that the whole policy of this department has been to give the public all the dispatches; that the department has no more knowledge on the subject of the cause of the disaster, or even of the circumstances attending it, than have the public; and that the report which was to the effect that Captain Sigsbee had been warned that the Maine was in danger from submarine mines or torpedoes is utterly without foundation, no such report ever having been received from him or from anybody else."

The Secretary also denied briefly and comprehensively wild rumors that he had requested the Chief of Police of New York to guard the Vizcaya and that he had selected Constructor Bowles to go to Havana and raise the Maine. The last work of the day for him was to consult representatives of the wrecking companies, who will probably have charge of this work and endeavor to arrange for both of them to work together as to securing the peculiar plant and save time. The Secretary, when asked what was the department's estimate of the conduct of Captain Sigsbee in the trying situation in which he had been placed, replied: "I think I express the feeling of the President, as well as my own, when I say that Captain Sigsbee has conducted himself as an officer of our navy should. He was the last to leave his ship when she went down.

During the day the department was in receipt of a number of telegrams from different parts of the country, asking in behalf of relatives of the dead sailors, that their remains be brought back to the United States for interment. Among them were inquiries from friends of the two officers, Merritt and Jenkins. The department forwarded these to Captain Sigsbee, whose answer was that the officers' bodies have not been found; that as to many others identification is not possible and throwing great doubt upon the practicability of taking any of the remains away from Havana. While no decision has yet been reached formally upon the application of the Spanish government for authorization to examine the wreck of the Maine to ascertain the cause of the explosion, the officials seem inclined to regard her request as one that could not properly be refused, and it is likely that each government will make the investigation of this character concurrently.

The miniature United States flag on the model of the battleship Maine, in the main corridor of the navy department, was lowered to half-mast during the day by direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The handsome model has been a center of interest for the throngs at the department within recent days and the several flags have continued to fly at the mastheads in apparent irony of the actual loss of the Maine. A movement was started today to drape the model in mourning, after the manner that the model of the British ship Victoria was draped at the World's Fair. Secretary Long did not approve of this, however, as it suggested an ostentation not fitting the circumstances. But he gave his assent to the lowering of the miniature colors and accordingly the stars and stripes flying from the stern of the Maine's miniature counterpart were lowered.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The Spanish armored cruiser, Vizcaya, is in New York waters. She dropped her anchor five miles south of Sandy Hook lightship at 5:30 p.m., after a thirteen days' voyage from the Canary Islands. When her officers and men learned the startling news of the disaster to the American battleship Maine in Havana harbor, and of the downfall of former Minister de Lome, they broke into a wild uproar of talk. For a couple of minutes all discipline on the great war ship seemed to vanish. Men rushed below to tell their comrades in the lower decks.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Rear Admiral Bunce has given final instructions to Lieutenant John Dougherty, who will have charge of the patrol tugs, six in number, to guard the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya during her stay in this vicinity. Lieutenant Dougherty will make his headquarters on the navy tug Nina, and the other tug of the navy yard, the Marietta, will be used principally as a dispatch boat, carrying messages between the navy yard and the guard boats.

Lieutenant Dougherty will have entire charge of the patrol which will consist, besides the two tugs mentioned, of two tugs of the supervisor of the harbor and two patrol boats. The watches will be divided between the six boats, two to be on duty on each turn. Each boat is to have on board, while on watch, four marines, and one non-commissioned officer of marines, a roundsman and four policemen of the Metropolitan force.

While on duty the boats are to patrol carefully the waters in the vicinity of the visiting Spaniard and no boat or person will be allowed to approach the Vizcaya without the sanction of the commanding officer of the vessel.

Lieutenant Nevill of the marine corps, will be in charge of the 22 marines who will be quartered on board the Nina.

At night it is intended to keep the Vizcaya brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, and the watch boats will also be well lighted, so there can be no possible means of approaching the vessel without detection.

Early tomorrow morning the Vizcaya will come up to the anchorage selected for her in the upper bay.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The navy department tonight received the following message from Captain Sigsbee:

"With General Lee and Cowles today visited Captain General Blanco and other chiefs of civil and military branches of government and returned thanks for great demonstration of sympathy yesterday and for their continued care for the dead and for other good offices now being expressed in our behalf. Received additional assurances of sympathy and desire to help.

"Spanish authorities feel situation acutely. I have promised to maintain official character of all work done on wreck of Maine. No friction anywhere, "SIGSBEE."

The reference to the official character of the work is interpreted at the navy department to mean that no divers employed by newspapers will be allowed to investigate the wreck. As to the published statement that Spain intends to claim a joint interest in the work of the court of inquiry, the department says under the harbor regulations of any civilized port, the local authorities are bound to make an official investigation of any wreck occurring in their jurisdiction, irrespective of nationality of the vessels or of any investigation by another government, in case it is a craft owned by a foreign power. As the matter is understood here this is the only right Spain claims in the case, and it is conceded to be entirely fair. This statement of the case was confirmed at the Spanish legation.

A message was received this afternoon that the coast survey steamer Bache, with divers and apparatus on board, had sailed from Tampa for Havana.

HAVANA, February 18.—Previous to the funeral of the victims of the Maine disaster a telegram from the Concentrados expressed the wish to carry the bodies on their shoulders to the grave as proof of their gratitude to the Americans, but General Lee thanked them and said the bodies would be carried in a manner selected by the authorities.

In front of the Albisu theater on Reina and Belascoain avenues, about four hundred Concentrados joined in the procession, which had by this time been increased by some 5000 persons of all classes. The procession did not reach the cemetery until after 6 p.m. There the religious ceremonies were presided over by Bishop Manuel Sanerand and Father Chadwick, chaplain of the Maine.

SACRAMENTO, February 18.—In view of the recent disaster to the battleship Maine, Governor Budd today issued the following request and order:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Citizens are requested, and officers in charge of state buildings and armories are directed to place the flag at half-mast on Monday, February 21, 1898, out of respect to those officers and men of the warship Maine who lost their lives through the late lamentable disaster to that vessel in the port of Havana, Cuba.

KEY WEST, Fla., February 18.—All of the wounded of the Maine are doing well. The Bache left for the cruiser New York at 9 o'clock this morning with the divers and paraphernalia on board. She will take more divers from the New York and will then proceed to Havana, probably reaching the Maine tomorrow morning.

Affairs here are settling into their usual routine.

Lieutenant Baldon, who was officer of the deck at the time of the disaster says there is no truth in the report that a smoking object was seen approaching the Maine just before the explosion.

A TIMELY OFFER

Millionaire Gould Tenders His New Yacht.

It is at the Service of the Government in Case of Need.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Howard Gould, owner of the $500,000 pleasure craft Niagara, which has been launched at Wilmington, Del., says, if necessary, he would gladly turn it over to the government.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Gould, "I believe that the war rumors have been exaggerated and I sincerely hope that there will be no use for the Niagara. The yacht will not be ready for two or three months and by that time I guess there will be no call for naval reserve boats.

"The Niagara is not fast enough for a dispatch boat and I do not know just how it might be used for government purposes, but if needed it will be on hand."

The Niagara not only is the largest steam yacht ever built in the United States, but represents the highest type of naval construction as applied to pleasure. In point of tonnage it is equalled by only three or four yachts in the whole world.

Attorney Boone Denied a Rehearing

SAN FRANCISCO, February 21.—Judges Gilbert, Ross and Morrow in the United States circuit court today denied the petition for a rehearing of John L. Boone, the disbarred patent attorney. Judge Morrow delivered a brief opinion, in which he said that Boone had failed to show cause why he should be reheard. The affidavit filed by Boone alleged that certain prominent members of the bar had been guilty of the offense for which he was disbarred.

Will Have Time to Laugh.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 18.—William F. Austin, a Barbary coast tough, was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Wallace today for the murder of James Fanning. The murderer laughed as he received his sentence and congratulated himself upon his escape from the death penalty.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The senate today confirmed these nominations:

Postmaster—California: I. N. Hoag, Redlands.

J. M. Gleaves to be surveyor general of California.

A New Judge.

SACRAMENTO, February 18.—The Governor today appointed Fletcher A. Cutler of Eureka, Humboldt county, superior judge of Del Norte county, vice James E. Murphy, deceased.

A Jury Secured.

MODESTO, February 18.—After examining 171 citizens during the first week a jury was finally secured today to try George T. Owens, charged with wife murder. The taking of evidence will begin tomorrow.

For Over Fifty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AT WORK ON THE MAINE

Divers Tackle a Hard Task.

MORE ARE NEEDED

The Court of Inquiry Begins Work.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE EXAMINED

Sensational Stories Told by the Passengers of a Ship Just Arrived from Havana—The Anchorage of the Alfonso XIII Said to Have Been Suddenly Changed Before the Explosion.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Today's developments in the Maine disaster were of a negative character, greatly to the disappointment of a considerable number of persons, who were looking for some startling discovery by the divers working in the sunken hull. The state department, after learning that Lieutenant Commander Sobral was no longer recognized as an attache of the Spanish legation, decided to ignore the interview attributed to him, which it was at first disposed to resent.

It is now learned that Secretary Long, late on Saturday, called upon Assistant Secretary Day of the state department and laid before him newspaper clippings containing the reported interview. Acting Secretary Day agreed with Secretary Long that there was warrant for looking into the matter, and called the attention of the Spanish charge to the publications. The charge, however, promptly declared that the naval office was no longer an attache of the legation, his successor having been appointed and gazetted December 24th. He further explained that it was owing entirely to the more important and pressing matters of business before it that the legation might have overlooked the sending of the proper notification of the change to the state department.

It is said that as a matter of fact there are frequently great delays in the receipt of such information of changes among attaches at the state department. For very obvious reasons Captain Sigsbee at Havana is making the most strenuous efforts to hasten the recovery of the bodies, probably nearly a hundred in number, still imprisoned in the wreck of the Maine. It was a knowledge of the captain's desire that probably led Consul General Lee to inform the navy department of the need for more divers. This had the desired effect, for the navy department took action to send more help.

Admiral Sicard telegraphed from Key West this afternoon that he had sent five divers to Captain Sigsbee and asked if that was sufficient. The acting chief of the navigation bureau, Captain Dickens, at once took the sensible course of directing the Admiral to put himself in communication with Captain Sigsbee and learn his needs at first hand. The business of the navy department is getting back to its normal condition, as is evidenced by the fact that an order has been issued to discontinue the special telegraph service which was established with Key West and hereafter the office at that place will close at 10 o'clock at night as formerly.

Commander Forsythe, the commandant at Key West, has asked permission of the department to stop his daily bulletins, and this has been granted, with an understanding that he will report any deaths that may occur among the sufferers in the hospital there. Today he reported that they were all getting along nicely.

The exchange of official condolence still continues.

Today Secretary Long sent a telegram as follows to Captain Eulate:

"Commanding Officer of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, Tompkinsville, N.Y.:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of condolence for the loss of the Maine, and to thank you for the expression of sympathy."

A similar response was made to a cablegram from Rear Admiral Spaun at Vienna, expressive of sympathy for the terrible disaster to the Maine.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Lieutenant Commander Sobral stated today that he is still the naval attache of the Spanish legation in Washington.

SIGNIFICANT IF TRUE.

The Spanish Cruiser Moved Just Before the Explosion.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The Ward line steamer Seguranca arrived at quarantine today from Tampico and Havana. The Seguranca arrived at Havana at 10 o'clock on the morning of the disaster to the Maine and passed close by the wreck. The Seguranca's passengers said that great excitement prevailed at Havana, and at the time of sailing the foreign population were generally of the opinion that the Maine was destroyed by design. They cited among other things in support of this theory the fact that the Spanish man-of-war Alfonso XIII, which was anchored near the Maine, changed her moorings just previous to the disaster. One of the passengers, William J. Cardin, went so far as to say that he saw a boat go near the Maine a short time previous to the explosion. He said he would go to Washington to make a statement before the proper authorities.

C. P. Holcomb of Newcastle Del., general manager of a street railway in Philadelphia, one of the passengers on board the Seguranca, was outspoken in his belief that the investigation at Havana would reveal some startling circumstances. "I went to Havana," said Mr. Holcomb, "not all in sympathy with the insurgents, but on Wednesday, when we got to Havana, I believe any of the Americans on board was in a mood to commit murder. The flags of the Spanish warship were not half-masted. The vessels of all other nationalities had paid this slight tribute to the dead.

"On Thursday, while driving to the cemetery with two American friends, I was assailed with jeers and some one threw a large stone at our carriage."

F. W. Bobbett of this city, who was with Mr. Holcomb in the carriage, added: "That's perfectly true. In fact one or two children yelled after us that they had blown up the 'American' and they were glad of it. I did not hear a single expression of regret for the terrible loss of life from any Spaniard during the time I was in Havana."

Frank Weinhimer of this city, an eye witness of the explosion, said he heard an enlisted Spaniard declare shortly after the explosion that if the Americans sent another warship it would also be blown up.

M. J. Naughton, an insurance man of Chicago, who was staying with his wife at the Grand hotel, said he was seated in front of the hotel when the explosion occurred. It was followed, he said, by another and a much louder one.

"We thought the whole city had been blown to pieces," said Mr. Naughton. "Some said the insurgents were entering Havana. Others cried out that Moro Castle was blown up."

Continuing his description of the panic which existed in Havana shortly after the explosion, Mr. Naughton said: "On the Prado is a large cab stand. The minute after the explosion was heard the cabmen cracked their whips and went rattling over the cobbles like crazy men.

"The fire department turned out and bodies of cavalry and infantry rushed through the streets. There was no sleep in Havana that night. The Spanish officials were quick to express their sympathy and acted very well as a whole, but I think their expressions of regret lacked the warmth which would have been characteristic of an American city, had such a disaster occurred under similar circumstances."

William L. Carbin, the passenger who professed to have important information about the explosion, refused to make any further statements than he made at Havana. The other passengers on the Seguranca did not take Mr. Carbin as seriously as he took himself.

THE INQUIRY BEGUN.

Captain Sigsbee Testifies Before the Commission.

HAVANA, February 21.—The board of inquiry into the Maine disaster met on the lighthouse tender Mangrove at 10 o'clock this morning with Captains Sampson and Chadwick and Lieutenant Commanders Potter and Marix present. Sampson presided and Lieutenant Commander Marix, recently executive officer of the Maine, acted as recorder.

Captain Sigsbee, the commander of the Maine, was the first witness called. He was under examination until 1 o'clock this afternoon, at which hour an adjournment was taken. It is probable that no further witnesses will be heard today, but the board will make a careful personal examination of the wreck, near which the Mangrove is anchored.

Captain Sampson received the Associated Press correspondent immediately after the morning session of the board. He said in the course of an interview:

"I would be glad to give the Associated Press news, but owing to the delicate situation, the board has decided to make nothing whatever public. I do not know what testimony may develop, and when, and it is not only fair to the Spanish government not to tell the public the testimony until all has been received and the findings have been considered."

Captain Sigsbee, on board the Mangrove, told the correspondent that he was quite pleased with the examination and that he was able to answer all the questions asked, not only as to his own acts, but as to those of his subordinates on the Maine. There was no sign of disturbance here today and carnival week is apparently closing in perfect quiet, there being much less excitement than usual.

Gunner Charles Morgan of the cruiser New York arrived on the Mangrove and is in immediate charge of the divers. The latter have been at work all day, but up to the time of sending this dispatch no discoveries of importance have been made. It is believed that the salvage by the wrecking company will be considerable and valuable. Today 35 officers and 850 sick soldiers started on their return to Spain.

Several sugar estates in the Guan Tanamo district have commenced grinding cane.

THE VIZCAYA.

Her Commander Treated With Perfect Courtesy.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Captain Eulate and four of his officers were brought to the city today from the Vizcaya by Lieutenant J. A. Dougherty, U.S.N., on the government tug Narkeeta. On arrival at the Spanish consulate Captain Eulate was received by Consul General Baldasano. Several prominent residents of this city were introduced to Captain Eulate, and after a brief reception the Captain, the Consul and their attendants crossed over the Brooklyn bridge to the navy yard. A large crowd was outside the Spanish consulate, but there was no demonstration.

At the navy yard Captain Eulate paid his respects to Admiral Bunce, the commandant, and was received with the usual honors. The ceremonies were brief, and the Spanish party soon returned to the consulate. Captain Eulate also visited Governor's Island and paid his respects to General Merritt, U.S.A., and afterward the party drove to the city hall, where a call was made upon Mayor Van Wyck.

During the reception at the navy yard Captain Eulate expressed to Admiral Bunce his deep sympathy with the navy and people of the United States over the loss of the Maine and the brave men who went down with her. Captain Eulate said that he would like to attend the special requiem mass to be celebrated for the Maine's dead at St. Patrick's cathedral tomorrow.

Admiral Bunce appreciated the sentiment expressed, but said that as it was a denominational religious ceremony, he could not extend to Captain Eulate an official invitation. Captain Eulate said that during the Vizcaya's stay in this port her flag would be at half mast, as a token of respect to the Maine's dead.

Both on the arrival and departure of Captain Eulate a company of marines presented arms. From the Spanish consulate, Captain Eulate returned to his ship.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Notwithstanding a statement of Lieutenant Sobral made to an Associated Press representative today that he is still the naval attache of the Spanish legation, his recall was regularly gazetted on the 24th of January, and he is not regarded by the legation here as connected with it.

THE U. S. NAVY.

Thousands of Recruits Anxious to Serve.

Steps have been taken by the navy department to fill the vacancies in the enlisted branch of the navy caused by the loss of the crew of the Maine. The legal quota is now about 300 short and arrangements have been made for the immediate enlistment of about that number of men. Telegraphic orders have been sent to the recruiting officers in charge of the recruiting ships at New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, authorizing them to enlist immediately forty apprentices, forty landsmen, ten shipwrights, 14 machinists, and forty coal passers.

These enlistments are in addition to those previously authorized to complete the crews of the monitors Puritan and Terror and the dispatch boat Dolphin. In each case it was specified that the recruits should be citizens of the United States. There will be no difficulty whatever in securing these men inasmuch as there are applications on file far in excess of the requirements of the navy for some time to come unless congress shall immediately comply with the recommendations of the department for an increase of a thousand men in the enlisted strength of the navy. Numerous letters and telegrams have been received at the department from individuals desiring to join the navy asking to be enlisted immediately. A telegram was received this morning from an organization in Detroit offering the immediate services of 10,000 citizens of that city in case of need. Patriotic offers also have been received from other places.

INSPECTING THE WRECK.

The Court of Inquiry Pays a Visit to the Maine.

HAVANA, February 21.—General Lee says the Spanish officials are not interfering with the investigation into the causes of the disaster. He has notified the captain of the port that the wrecking tug Wright Arm will be here tomorrow from the Merritt and Chapman derrick and wrecking company. No objection will be made to the presence of the tug or of her prospective work. She probably will make an early attempt to save the big guns, and if possible, the most valuable part of the Maine's machinery.

Tomorrow morning General Lee will escort the officers of the court of inquiry to pay visits of ceremony to the captain general and Admiral Manterola.

Today the divers found a copper cylinder used in conveying charges to the six-inch guns. The fact that it had exploded seems to show that there was an explosion in the magazine for fixed ammunition on the port side forward.

All the wounded men except two are doing well.

This afternoon the court of inquiry personally inspected the wreck of the Maine. During their investigation Captain Peral, appointed by the Spanish government as a special judge to investigate the disaster, and his secretary, viewed the divers at work. Captain Peral expressed his appreciation of the courtesies shown to him by the court of inquiry. A number of bodies were discovered today in the forward hatch. It was not possible to remove them, but they probably will be removed tomorrow.

MADRID, February 21.—Senor Sagasta, the Premier, says the reports of divers, which have been since confirmed, prove that the disaster to the Maine was the result of an accident.

The government has received no information tending to confirm the dispatch from New York to the *Imparcial* with reference to alleged extensive preparations in the United States.

The Vizcaya will leave New York tomorrow or Wednesday.

WHEAT DROPS.

But the Price is Still Very Good.

After Rising to $1.08 May Falls to $1.03 3-4—Export Business Good.

CHICAGO, February 21.—It looked at the opening in wheat as though there was to be another wild day in the pit. May was bid for at the commencement all the way from $1.06 to $1.07, the higher of the figures being an advance of 1½ over Saturday's closing price.

Most of the bidding was at $1.06 and the price settled there for a moment. Then it rose rapidly to $1.07½, declined a cent and worked back more slowly to $1.07. July was affected also, though not showing such rapid or violent fluctuations. The break in New York stocks and the war talk in the morning papers undoubtedly had a great influence on shorts, whose anxiety to cover was responsible for the nervousness the market displayed.

The Leiter reports claim they did nothing at today's market. The crowd believed that a good portion of the buying was done on every soft spot for his credit and this belief added to the general nervousness. Wheat on ocean passage showed an increase for the week of 2,320,000 bushels. This provoked lively selling from scattered longs.

Up to midday the market showed a series of fluctuations more or less violent, May being bid at one time to $1.08, but dropping at once to $1.07½. July acted heavier and did not get at any time above 93½. The visible figures were a disappointment to the bulls. They showed a decrease of but 301,000 bushels, and but for the heavy demand at Chicago, owing to the Leiter shipments, there would probably have been an increase. Free selling both of July and May followed this announcement. Toward the close a sudden bulge in New York and the good export business from the Atlantic ports, 572,000 bushels, injected some strength into the dropping market and a slow rally followed. At the close May was bringing $103¾ and July 92⅝.

There was heavy selling of corn from every direction, but country offerings were small and cables firm. May closed ¼c lower.

Oats were similar to that of corn in action. May closed ½c lower.

Provisions were fairly active and irregular. At the close May pork was 2½c lower at $11, May lard 2½c higher at $5.25.

Lawlessness in Skaguay.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Secretary Bliss is in receipt of a letter from Governor John G. Brady of Alaska, descriptive of the lawless condition of affairs at Dyea and Skaguay. It was referred to at the cabinet meeting today when Alaskan affairs were under discussion and was considered satisfactory notification by the members for the dispatch of additional military force already authorized to be sent to Alaskan territory.

The Surprise of All.
Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's new Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at Webster Bros.' drug store.

Free Pills.
Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Webster Bros., druggists, cor. K and Mariposa streets.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Webster Bros.'

MAN ABOUT TOWN

Incidents of the Yellow War.

Daring Proposition of a Tramp.

Fritz Paatch Serves up a Hot Salad—In the Political Field.

From Thursday's Daily.

Thanks to Major Davis of the *Expositor* I have been enabled to see the rejoinder of the Reedley *Exponent* to my remarks concerning the proposition to hold an old-fashioned district fair in Fresno. Editor Fairweather is profoundly impressed with my ignorance on this subject and asks with great scorn whether I "really think that 'ample notice' of a meeting in Fresno (to consider the proposition) should attract the ruralists to that town?" Well, I really did think so, but the positive declaration of Editor Fairweather that I am mistaken has shaken my belief mightily. I have often seen the ruralists come to Fresno in answer to notices of meetings called for the purpose of considering matters of importance to them, and believing that a district fair was such a matter, I concluded that a call for a meeting should have the usual result. I flattered myself that I was eminently logical in this, but the *Exponent* assures me that I am entirely bereft of reasoning power, leaving me in a quandary, for I can't decide which is right—the *Exponent* or I.

However, I gather from what Editor Fairweather says that we are both in favor of an old-fashioned district fair—a fair without gambling and fake features, one that will be truly representative of the agricultural, industrial and commercial develop of Fresno county. I believe now, as I have always believed, that the management of such an undertaking should be in the hands of men of executive ability, and am not aware that my views on this proposition have undergone a change for the worse or any change at all, the *Exponent* to the contrary, notwithstanding. In conclusion I would ask what Editor Fairweather thinks of the Farmers' Club of Fresno taking the matter in hand?

* * *

The war that the yellow journals have been waging against Spain during the past week excited the patriotism of a number of Fresno's military and non-military gentlemen to the highest pitch. The sound of the first saffron blast had hardly died away when a well-known man whose soldierly bearing strikes even the casual observer, and who wears the title of "Colonel" with a grace and dignity that are rarely encountered, charged upon a friend, borrowed a dollar, went to the telegraph office on the double-quick and sent the following message to President McKinley: "Place me where my country most needs a soldier!" The Colonel's friends believe that this message should go down in history as one of the most notable that have ever been penned, but the "base Gorgonian wight" who loaned the dollar shakes his head dubiously and thinks the world could get along better without the message than he can without the dollar.

* * *

The war scare has been prolific of amusing incidents, but I will only relate one or two more here. The newsboys, ever since the excitement began, have been daily crying "All about the war!" and many a nickel has the cry earned them. A lounger on a street corner a day or two ago decided to test one of the lads' knowledge concerning the event that was causing so much uproar, and as a newsboy came along with the usual cry he asked, "What war's that, sonny?"

"Wy, de war wid Germany!"

"What's Germany fighting for?"

"Don't know."

"Well, whom is it fighting?"

"Aw, g'way!" exclaimed the lad, "if yer wants de noos buy a paper."

The other incident occurred yesterday in the Grand Central hotel. The special trains bringing the yellow papers from San Francisco had been in but a short time when the correspondent of one of the jaune journals approached Commodore Fulton G. Berry and said:

"Mr. Barry, our paper is getting interviews from prominent citizens here expressive of their opinion of its enterprise in sending special trains to Fresno with the latest news concerning the Maine disaster. Will you please tell me what you think of the———?"

"Do you really want to know?" asked the Commodore.

"Assuredly."

"Well, I think it's the dirtiest, most malodorous, blankety-blank, blank paper in the state. You've been sending a lot of rot down here about the 'war' when our local papers have had every bit of real news about the Maine disaster there was, without faking and padding."

"Now, Mr. Berry," said the unabashed reporter, "joking aside, tell me what you really think of the ——'s enterprise."

"Joking!" gasped the irate Commodore; "Why, I'm in dead earnest. If you want me to put it down in black and white say so, and I'll sit right down here and write it out."

But the saffron scribe was convinced of Fuit's sincerity by this time, and declined what might have been a famous contribution to literature with thanks.

* * *

A somewhat amusing incident occurred the other day in connection with the accident to Henry Bareford, who fell from one of the new residences that F. D. Vanderlip is having constructed on the corner of K and Kern streets. A lady was driving by when Bareford fell and she immediately stopped the horse, alighted and ran into the nearest house for a pillow and a glass of whisky, both of which were given her. She went to where Bareford lay and after putting the pillow under his head offered him the stimulant. Bareford stoutly refused to drink the whisky and the lady proceeded to take it back to where she had obtained it when a tramp, who had also been attracted by the accident, stopped her. "Mum," he said, with glistening eyes, "if you'll give me that whisky I'll go up and fall from the highest part of the house!" The lady probably thought that he would take an equally effective "drop" anyway some time in the future and with a smile and a negative shake of her head refused the tramp's offer.

* * *

Fritz Paatsch vows that he didn't do it on purpose, that he was thinking about that pawnbroker's puzzle when he made the salad, but Dante Prince, W. P. Thompson and Tommy Egan, while they admit it might have been a case of carelessness and that therefore they are willing to save Fritz's life, are of the opinion that they ought to bring a damage suit against the proprietor of the "Klondyke." The trio mentioned were invited the other day by Fritz to visit his place and "ead de finest salat you nefer did ead," and they accepted the invitation. Fritz was putting the finishing touches on the salad when Prince, Thompson and Egan arrived and in a few minutes he set the appetizing dish before them. They fell to heartily when Thompson suddenly said, "Say, boys, this tastes somewhat queer."

"Reminds one of the day after a visit to the wineries," declared Prince.

"Or a moonshiner's plant," suggested Egan.

"Not wishing to offend Fritz by appearing not to appreciate the dish the trio put away some more of the salad, but with very wry faces. Finally they had to quit. Fritz noticed it and asked what the matter was.

"Friederich Paatsch," said Prince solemnly, "have you been trying to poison us, your old playmates of Bingen on the Rhine?"

Fritz protested that he would not use poison on them, only a club, and after considerable chaffing was induced to taste the salad that he had made with his own fair hands. He had no sooner done this than he rushed behind the lunch counter, picked up the bottle in which he supposed the vinegar was, held it up to the light and read on the label, "Alcohol," and exclaimed, "Donnerwetter!"

The trio now say that while Fritz's "glem choos" may be all right, his salad will not bear inspection by an internal revenue officer.

* * *

Beebe Beam, the betrousered young woman who succeeded Major Davis as special writer on the Stockton *Mail*, has been treated so well in Fresno that she finds it hard to tear herself away. She is bright and fetching and totally devoid of the vulgarity which is popularly supposed to be the chief characteristic of women who wear "pants." Of course she is a prime favorite with the men, but the women who have an opportunity to become acquainted with her also take a fancy to her, and she has had a number of invitations from such to dine at their homes, several of which she has accepted. "Beebe" has formed an excellent opinion of Fresno and the Fresnans, and if the *Mail* concludes that it would interest the Stockton people to know what she thinks of the raisin center we shall get a good "send-off."

* * *

The Republicans are beginning to take some interest in politics and during the past week a few candidates for office have stepped from the ranks for honorable mention, so to speak. Sam Hinds, it is said, will try for the nomination for District Attorney. J. W. Shanklin and Dave Cosgrave are mentioned in connection with the nomination for County Clerk. A. J. Shields and J. J. Miley would like the nomination for Assessor, while Captain Thomas Yost would be willing to make the run for County Treasurer. Of the Republicans who now hold county positions probably all will be candidates for renomination save Sheriff Scott and Clerk Hart.

On the Democratic side the candidates not yet mentioned in the REPUBLICAN are Postmaster Hedrick for Sheriff and Jim Johnson for County Clerk. Dr. H. St. George Hopkins is reported to have expressed the opinion that if he received the Democratic nomination for Sheriff he could easily be elected, but it is not always the case that the man who has the best chance of winning is nominated. Joe Spinney, by the way, wants to be Supervisor from the Second district, but no one knows yet on what ticket he would like to make the run.

RECEIVED STOLEN GOODS.

John Manning Held for Trial by Justice St. John.

John Manning, charged with receiving stolen goods from Andrew Martinez, who robbed Holland & Holland's store of two boxes of tobacco had his preliminary examination before Justice St. John yesterday.

Martinez testified in regard to stealing the tobacco and delivering it to Manning. Manning was to sell the goods and the two were then to divide the proceeds. Martinez told Manning that he had stolen the tobacco.

Martinez recently had his examination and was held for trial in the superior court. Manning was also held to answer and his bail fixed at $1500. He was sent up from San Luis Obispo a few years ago for receiving stolen goods.

OLEANDER PARAGRAPHS.

A Trio of Colonyites Start for Alaska—Personal Mention.

Miss May Hambly is down from San Francisco visiting her father.

Eugene Balch paid a flying visit to Oleander last Sunday.

Mrs. Covenous returned home from San Francisco last Sunday.

Mrs. Brooks, mother of Mr. Willard Brooks, is lying very ill at her residence on Maple avenue. She has the pneumonia.

F. B. Hopkins has just returned from San Francisco, where he went to say good bye to his brother, Charles Hopkins of Boston, who goes as an envoy from the Congregational Board of Foreign Missions to China.

M. B. Harris, who has been ill for several days, is about again.

Mr. Pence and Robert and Eugene Wilson took the train Monday for San Francisco. From there they will take the steamer for Cook's Inlet, expecting to remain a year.

Work on the church is going steadily forward.

The Ladies' Missionary Society held its annual meeting on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. John James.

The I.O.G.T. entertainment held on Monday evening last was a success, the school house being packed. Quite a number came from Fresno and West Park lodges to help in the entertainment. The only disturbance came from a set of rowdies in the back part of the room.

The Ladies' Aid Society expects to give an entertainment early in March.

G. A. H.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT

Given by the Endeavorers of the Christian Church.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Christian church gave a very enjoyable and successful social Tuesday evening. The chief feature of the program, which occupied the fore part of the evening, was some very creditable sleight of hand work done by L. O. Stephens. This, with the manner of serving the refreshments which followed, justified the name, "Mystery" social. Mr. Stephens is not a professional prestidigitateur, but his tricks and the finished manner in which they were performed compared very favorably with those of many who are professionals.

The refreshments consisted of ten different articles, ranging from a glass of water and a toothpick to cake and coffee. These were served as ordered by the guests from menu cards containing numbers and price only, so that it was impossible for the guest to know what his order was until it was filled. The menu cards were numbered in duplicate, one series being given to the ladies and the other to the gentlemen. A very lively and pleasant time was had in finding partners.

The proceeds of the evening's entertainment were about $50, which will be applied on the society's pledge of $1000 toward the erection of the new church building, which is soon to be commenced.

Whooping cough is the most distressing malady; but its duration can be cut short by the use of One Minute Cough Cure, which is also the best known remedy for croup and all lung and bronchial troubles. Dr. O. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

TOWNE ON SILVER

His Speech at the Opera House.

The Silver Advocate Was Cordially Received.

Presents the Usual Arguments for the White Metal in a Clear Manner.

From Thursday's Daily.

Hon. Charles A. Towne, who has a national reputation as a free silver advocate, arrived in Fresno from the south on the 11 o'clock passenger train yesterday morning. He was escorted from Bakersfield by George A. Nourse and J. L. Chaddock of the reception committee.

A delegation of enthusiastic silverites and Cray's band were at the depot to meet the distinguished visitor and his party. The band played stirring music and the reception committee pressed around to give Mr. Towne a welcome to Fresno. In his party were Mrs. Towne, Miss Nora Towne, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Coe and H. A. McCraney. Carriages were in waiting and the visitors were escorted to the Hughes hotel.

After resting for a short time, the party, together with a number of local silver men, took lunch. Then there was a reception and many visited the parlors of the Hughes to shake hands with the Minnesotan.

NOT A SILVER MINE OWNER.

In response to an inquiry from a REPUBLICAN reporter in regard to the report that he had an interest in a silver mine Mr. Towne said:

"The report is false and the man who started it will not face me. I own no silver mine and have no interests in such a mine. The men who own banks try to shape financial legislation and I can see no reason why a silver mine owner has not the same right. If I owned an interest in a mine there would be no reason for concealment."

After the reception Mr. Towne and party were taken for a drive through the colonies. They were pleased with the beautiful scenes and many evidences of prosperity on all sides.

Mr. Towne has spoken at Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego and Santa Ana, and perhaps 20,000 people have heard him since he arrived in the state. He will speak at Stockton, Oakland, San Francisco and Sacramento, after leaving Fresno, and will then go to Oregon and deliver a series of speeches there.

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH.

A large audience assembled in the Barton opera house to listen to Mr. Towne speak on silver, and when a few minutes after 8 o'clock Chairman George A. Nourse called the audience to order the seating capacity of the playhouse was nearly all occupied. Mr. Nourse read the names of the members of various committees and asked the gentlemen to take seats on the stage, but only nine of them occupied the chairs that had been provided for the committeemen.

Without any waste of words the chairman introduced the eloquent Minnesotan, who after a few introductory remarks of the conventional order expressing his appreciation of the large assemblage and his pleasure in addressing such a representative audience, launched fairly into the silver question, and made an address which well pleased the advocates of the white metal. Frequent bursts of applause interrupted the speaker in the course of his address, which was pronounced the best silver arguments heard in this city, many thinking that his exposition of the cause surpassed Bryan's silver speech here.

OBJECTS TO SMILES.

The speaker had not proceed far when he put himself on record as against risibility, as well as against the gold standard. It seems that somebody in the audience smiled, and the keen eyes of the orator caught sight of the flitting smile. He didn't care so much for the haha as he did for what he termed the supercilious smile. "I see," he remarked, dropping the chain of his argument, "a person in the audience smiling. Now if anybody sees anything to smile at in my argument I wish he would smile out loud and tell me what he is smiling at. Those gold standard smiles are becoming quite common among people who have not the slightest conception of what the gold standard means. An air of superiority is very easily assumed and conveniently expressed by a smile while people are safely ensconced in upholstered seats.

After thus cooling the desire of anybody to part his lips in way of smile, the speaker continued his argument.

He began his argument by dilating on the importance of money, and the system that shall finally obtain. It was the underlying fact and controlling factor of all advancement. The greatest generalization ever made concerning money was that given by old Aristotle, who said it was the instrument of association, which means that without money there could be no association, that is, mankind could not exist in society. Men are now-a-days dependent on each other; there is a specialization of industry, and money is the medium of exchange whereby the products of all are in the reach of each.

The medium of exchange was not always originally a metal. The etymological origin of the Hebrew word "shekel" and our own adjective "pecuniary" came from word roots originally designating cattle and lambs.

By the strange industry and shrewdness of the opposition, the speaker said, the silverites were made to appear in the light of apologists of a new doctrine and as the exponents of a new social and political theory. It is well to remember, he declared, in this connection that the gold standard has never been tried but disastrously. There is no political economist of recognized standing, he asserted, who ever wrote in any language who has not specifically denounced every principle of the gold standard advocates.

SILVERITES NOT ANARCHISTS.

Mr. Towne repudiated the charge that the silver men were anarchists, and declared that all Americans were patriotic and were for the best interests of the country, notwithstanding their difference of opinion regarding issues of any kind. He defined bimetallism, and declared that the two metals would maintain their parity if both should be admitted free to the mint. He then gave a history of the currency question, beginning at the international convention which was held in 1865. It was called, he said, to consider bimetallism, and some one sprang the single standard, and without deliberation that proposition was passed. In 1873 in Germany, France and in the United States silver was demonetized. If the gold standard was so meritorious why, he asked, is the question so debateable at this time? He declared that the people never voted against silver, but it was demonetized by parliaments, cabinets and congresses. The election of 1896 could not, he declared, be considered as a victory for the gold standard, expressed by the people.

WICKED GREAT BRITAIN.

He then spoke of the various international conventions that had been held after 1873, with the expressed object of getting rid of the gold standard, and how Great Britain, the leading creditor nation of the world, defeated the attempts. The last endeavor in that direction was made in 1897, when delegates from this country presented the humiliating and crushing spectacle of cringing, bowing and scraping before a foreign convention, asking for permission for this country to manage its own affairs, and again England foiled the plans.

INTRINSIC VALUE A MYTH.

Mr. Towne replied to the arguments advanced in favor of gold. The first contention which he considered was that gold was of unalterable value. He read statistics to prove the contrary. He declared that there was no such thing as intrinsic value. Value was a relative quantity. He told a story of how salt was traded for gold in the Klondyke pound for pound. The illustration was intended to show that value was an accidental relation between two things, regulated by the laws of supply and demand. The speaker remarked facetiously that there was more salt in Fresno than in the Klondyke, and probably more gold there than in Fresno.

The speaker next explained what was meant by money values. The expressions "market value" and "commercial value," he declared, were absolute nonsense. The market value for money is not the same as the market value for a commodity, inasmuch as the market value of money is equivalent to the market value of all other things put together.

He explained the preset ratio between the metals, which was about 34 to 1, as being due to the legislation against silver, which has destroyed the demand for it as money and hence lessened its value as compared with gold.

Personally he would like to see the silver mines opened up, but it was not the mine owners who were to be considered. It was the welfare of the whole country. He denied that he had any silver interests.

A GOOD DOLLAR.

Mr. Towne declared that it was a monstrous doctrine that money of the greatest purchasing power was the best money. As a medium of exchange it made little difference whether the dollar, for instance, had twice its present value, or only half, but to increase the standard of value affected the deferred payments.

"How good a dollar do you want?" he asked. "A dollar that buys a dollar's worth of wheat, that same dollar is bought for that much wheat. Now, if a dollar becomes so good that it will buy sixteen bushels of wheat, it will just take that much more wheat to get that dollar. That is a good doctrine for a man who had dollars and wanted wheat, but bad for the man who had wheat and wanted dollars."

The speaker made the usual reference to the sudden change of sentiment on the money standard of the delegates to the St. Louis convention, and quoted words of President McKinley to show his change of attitude on the monetary question.

ROBINSON HELD.

The Firebug's Examination at Selma.

Complete Chain of Circumstantial Evidence—His Bail Fixed at $2000.

Edward J. Robinson, the Selma attorney who set fire to his office on the 13th instant, had his preliminary examination on the charge of arson before Justice Tucker of Selma yesterday. He was held for trial in the superior court and his bail fixed at $2000.

District Attorney A. E. Snow, assisted by Attorney James A. Burns, conducted the prosecution, and Attorneys Van Meter and Rhodes represented the defendant. The witnesses examined were D. S. Snodgrass, R. E. Zimmerman, Robert Stayley, C. L. Meracle, E. Vandegrift, G. A. Damron, Dave Pinnell, Alvin Colwell, T. R. Brewer and W. L. Chappell.

Deputy Constable Stayley's testimony brought out an important circumstance that has not yet been published. He stated that while taking Robinson from Selma to Fresno the next morning after the fire he noticed the smell of coal oil upon the attorney. After reaching Fresno and alighting from his rig the officer discovered traces of oil upon the legs of Robinson's trousers. He rubbed his hands over the spots and found that there could be no doubt about their having been made by petroleum. Robinson claimed at the time that the spots were from water which had splashed upon him the previous night.

The circumstantial evidence produced yesterday made Robinson's guilt more apparent even than the evidence gathered and published immediately after his arrest. Robinson gave no evidence of insanity at the examination yesterday and his conduct since his arrest ten days ago has not in any way indicated that he is of unsound mind, as claimed by many. The story of his crime is as follows:

A week ago last Sunday night fire was discovered in the upper story of the Matthews block about 12 o'clock. The firemen were on the ground in a few minutes after the blaze started and confined it to an office occupied by Attorney Robinson. The smell of coal oil was noted before the fire was put out and later it was discovered that a five gallon can of oil had been placed in the center of the room. The can had openings in both ends so that the oil could flow out freely.

Robinson's library, consisting of about 200 books, was missing from his room, and this caused strong suspicions to be entertained against the attorney as the incendiary. An investigation was commenced that night, and it was found that a horse and buggy had been up and down the alley in the rear of the office several times. Later it was ascertained that Robinson secured a livery rig from the St. George stables on Saturday and Sunday nights. The tracks in the alley were similar to those made by the livery horse. Robinson was arrested at 8 o'clock next morning by Deputy Constable Stayley and brought to Fresno for safekeeping. On this trip the officer discovered telltale traces of oil on the attorney's pantaloons.

The missing books could not be found on Monday, although the officers searched the home of Robinson and several vacant houses in the neighborhood. On the Tuesday following Deputy Constable Vandergrift unearthed the volumes which had been buried in a hole under a woodpile in the rear of the Robinson place. This completed the chain of circumstantial evidence against the attorney, as his evident purpose was to defraud the insurance company out of $500 insurance on the books.

Robinson has practiced law in Sanger, Traver and Selma and it is now believed that he had something to do with incendiary fires in each place. It is claimed that he set fire to a brick block in Sanger with the object of securing insurance on his law library.

Don't annoy others by your coughing, and risk your life by neglecting a cold. One Minute Cough Cure cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. Dr. O. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

FRESNO SOLDIERS

Observe Washington's Birthday.

Perform Difficult Field Evolutions.

Warlike in Their Afternoon Maneuvers, but Gave a Merry Ball at Night.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Washington's birthday was observed by the local military companies C and F, N. G. C., yesterday afternoon. The companies assembled in Armory hall at 1 o'clock and then formed on Fresno street between J and K streets. The regimental band and the sanitary corps were also in line.

Colonel S. S. Wright, in command, gave marching orders at 2 o'clock and the principal streets down town were passed through. The band, under the direction of Major Will S. Scott, led the procession. The Drum Major was in fine form and flashed his baton in a manner indicating that he would like to charge a whole regiment of Spanish troops.

Company F, Second Lieutenant J. M. Collins in command, and Company C, Captain G. O. Duncan in command, were out with a large representation of their membership. The blue uniforms, brass buttons and bayoneted guns made a war-like scene. The battalion was commanded by Captain G. W. Jones.

As the boys in blue passed along the streets large crowds witnessed the procession, commenting favorably upon their general appearance and soldierly bearing. At one point in the line of march a blind musician playing a wheezy accordeon was singing in a shrill, mournful voice "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." As the warriors passed him some of the younger ones seemed to turn a little pale at the suggestion of war.

The companies marched to the common near the Pollasky depot, where Colonel Wright directed the evolutions, which were extended order of field movements, consisting of skirmishing, deploying, attacking, retreating, etc. The officers distinguished themselves by the manner in which they directed the different evolutions. The work is new to many of the men and much patience was required to properly carry out the tactics.

The drum corps furnished field music during the practice. The sanitary corps also played at war. The corps was supplied with two stretchers and each of the ten members present had bottles of stimulants, medicines, bandages, splints, etc. Two men were carried from the field on stretchers, exhibiting the value of such a corps in case of a battle.

Brigadier General M. W. Muller and adjutant Colonel T. J. Hay were present to witness the maneuvers.

A large crowd of spectators, including many ladies and innumerable small boys, were present.

In the evening the gallant militiamen turned their thoughts from fields of carnage to those of social conquests. Company C gave a military ball in Armory hall and all was one merry whirl of pleasure from the grand march until the good night medley.

The hall was tastefully decorated with the national colors and a profusion of evergreen. Streamers of evergreen reached from the center of the ceiling to the corners of the hall, making a pretty effect. Pictures of George Washington, President McKinley, Brigadier General M. W. Muller and Adjutant General Peeler adorned the walls.

Over one hundred couples were in attendance. The guardsmen were in dress uniform and appeared at their best, while many striking costumes were worn by the ladies. Reitz's orchestra furnished splendid music for the occasion. The affair passed off pleasantly and everyone in attendance pronounced it a thorough success.

The following committees had charge of the ball: Committee on arrangements—Captain George O. Duncan, Sergeant J. A. Devlin, Sergeant E. Magee, Corporal J. L. Cronkhite and Private F. D. Watkins; reception committee—Captain George O. Duncan, Lieutenant S. K. Lemon and Lieutenant J. D. Jones; floor committee—Major Led F. Winchell, floor manager; Corporal J. L. Cronkhite, assistant floor manager; Sergeant Ed Jones, Sergeant Ed Magee, Private Walter Blakey and Private F. D. Watkins.

HEAD, HEART AND HAND.

Children Pledged Against Intoxicants, Tobacco and Profanity.

Mrs. L. F. King of Selma, county president of the W. C. T. U., has been spending a few days at Easton in the cause of temperance. She visited our school, and few persons are better able than she to appreciate excellent work done in the school room, having spent thirty years of her life in teaching. She is fully persuaded that we have just cause for being proud of our schools.

At a meeting of our Union Friday she gave a fine address. All present were deeply interested and four new members were received. Plans were made for a medal contest in the near future. At 4 p. m. the children who wished to join a Loyal Temperance Legion came in from school, and twenty-five took the triple pledge against intoxicants, tobacco and profanity, saying by their salute, "I give my head, my heart and my right hand to work for God and home and every land." Later the Union gave a reception, serving refreshments in the parsonage rooms, above the M. E. hall. About seventy-five were present, including all our teachers, except Miss Dewell, who was sick.

Mrs. King is the right woman in the right place. We wish she might be able to visit every school district in our county, and encourage adults and children to work for the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

SECRETARY.

Easton, February 22, 1898.

RELIC OF THE CIVIL WAR

An Original Dispatch Which Was Sent by General Lee.

H. M. Eddy of Malaga has an original dispatch written by General R. E. Lee, of the Confederate Army in 1863. It was found by Sumner Johnson in the remains of a bonfire at Culpeper C. H., Virginia, just after General Lee's army had evacuated that place and while the fire was still burning. Mr. Johnson was then mail agent on a train running from Washington to Culpeper. Mr. Johnson afterwards married Miss Nellie Dingley, a daughter of Nathaniel Dingley of Maine and a sister of Mrs. Eddy. This dispatch had always been kept in the Johnson family in the same condition in which it was found, burnt around the edges, until December, 1897, when it was given to H. M. Eddy by Mrs. Johnson, who now lives in San Francisco.

The dispatch was addressed to O. H. Wood, transportation agent at Richmond, Virginia, and requests him to send cars to Hanover junction to take Cook's brigade battery to Fredericksburg, as the enemy, it states, was said to be advancing in that direction.

THE RACE MEET

Cyclists Scorched at Athletic Park.

Two Successful Events Took Place.

Three Hundred and Fifty People Witnessed the Fast Pedaling Yesterday.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Yesterday was an ideal day for a bicycle race, and good sport was had at Athletic Park. The sun was bright and the riders got "warmed up" without spending too much exertion. The track was in excellent condition and fast, and there was no wind against which the "bikists" had to contend in making a spurt or putting forth their utmost on the final lap.

About 350 people gathered at the park and witnessed the speed events. They went in buggies, on the cars and by bicycle. There were many ladies among the spectators, and they cheered the bumped and "pumping" cyclists as they pedaled for superiority.

The first event was a mile scratch, in which the following riders started: Herriot, Freman, Starkweather and North. Herriot was pace-maker and was given ten yards start. Freman and Starkweather had a mix-up and fell in the first lap and North finished first with Herriot second. The judges allowed Freman to enter in the final, but Starkweather was barred. There was talk afterward of protesting the race. The time was 2.35 3-5.

Hertwick and Harris started in the second heat, the former being the pace-maker. Hertwick sent his wheel across the line first, with Harris second; time, 2.32.

For the final these riders qualified: North, Herriot, Freman, Hertwick and Harris. They were paced by Bob and Will Barton on a tandem. Herriot ran afoul of Hertwick's wheel at the scratch and pulled out. Harris fell in behind the tandem and took the pace for two laps. At that point North spurted hard and came up from fourth place and finished in the lead. Freman was second and Hertwick third; time, 2.20.

Herriot claims that the riders should have been called back, as they had not gone ten yards when he failed on the start, and was talking about making a protest.

The two-mile handicap was a lively affair, but the scratch men did not have any show, the handicapper having given an advantage to the slower ones which the scratch men could not overcome. The entries in the first heat were: Hertwick, scratch; Harris, scratch; Hansberger, 40 yards; Prickett 100, Mitchell 235 and Crawford 240. The first four were entitled to enter in the final. The scratch men rode hard, but only one succeeded in getting in as one of the four. The successful quartet were Hertwick, Hansberger, Mitchell and Crawford; time, 5.05.

The entries in the second half were: Freman, scratch; North 50 yards, Roff 80, Simpson 150, Russell 195, and Wickersham 200. Those allowed to qualify in the finals were Freman, Roff, Simpson and Wickersham; time, 4.58.

The final was raced with the riders being given the same handicaps that they had in the respective heats. Mitchell came in first, but just as he crossed the line he threw up his hands from the bars, in exultation of victory, and as that is a violation of the rules of racing, he was disqualified, and the race was given to Simpson, who was second, Wickersham got second place, Crawford third, and Hertwick fourth. Time, 4.58.

In the first heat of the two-mile handicap Prickett received a severe fall in the last lap, but was not injured.

Ed. Hertwick was down on the program to go against the mile record of 2.25¼ held by North, but he had all the racing he wanted for one day, and the race against time was declared off. For a like reason the proposed attempt by E. I. Harris to lower the third of a mile record of forty-two seconds did not eventuate.

The officers of the race meet were: Referee, R. M. Thompson; starter, John Hertwick; judges—F. M. Romain, C. T. Elliott and Dave Cosgrave; timers, H. Hansberger, E. A. Donadoo and Al. Riley; clerk, W. Barton, and announcer, M. R. Hill.

PUPILS CELEBRATE.

Washington's Birthday Observed at the Madison School.

On Monday night the pupils of Madison school celebrated Washington's birthday with an entertainment at the school house. Every inch of available space in the school room was occupied with seats, every one of which was taken long before the time of opening.

An orchestra of ten pieces furnished music for the occasion. The program, though long, held the attention of the audience, and each number was heartily applauded.

The following program was rendered: Song, "Washington's Birthday;" hymn, the school; essay, "Washington," Bernice Norton; Salute to the Flag, three boys; recitation, "The Baby's Kiss," Blanche Burnham; music, orchestra; flag drill, twelve boys and girls; recitation, "The Perverse Hen," Hulda Christensen; song, "Our Flag is There," class; recitation, "Washington's Birthday," May Morford; music, orchestra; recitation, "A Question," Minnie Griggs; recitation, "Our Flag," Leodie Camy; recitation, "Dolly's Lesson," Pearl Morford; "Mother and Children," ten boys and girls; song, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," class; recitation, "Not George Washington," Gay Manson; recitation, "My Pockets," Oluf Christensen; recitation, "Christmas and Thanksgiving," Grace Farley; music, orchestra; "Continental Congress," thirteen boys; recitation, "A Child's Disobedience," Clark Farley; dialogue, "An Afternoon Tea," two boys and girls; recitation, "The Brown Squirrel," Carrie Hoffman; recitation, "One Glass Too Much," Abner Griggs; "Our Union," thirteen boys and girls; good night drill, eight little girls; tableaux.

This was the second entertainment given by the school this year. Besides the school entertainments Madison district has a flourishing literary society, which meets every Saturday night.

Stole Topsy's Finery.

Lester Smith was arrested Tuesday night for stealing a cape, ulster and cap from a colored girl named Topsy, who lives across the track. Smith claims that the woman robbed him of $3 and he appropriated the articles to cover this loss. A charge of petty larceny was placed against him and this may be made a felony, as he has been previously been convicted for this offense.

What pleasure is there in life with a headache, constipation and biliousness? Thousands experience them who could become perfectly healthy by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Dr. O. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

KANGAROO COURT

Maintains Order at the Jail.

Justice, Swift and Stern, is Administered.

The Tribunal Tries and Finds Guilty an Offender—Sentence Executed.

From Wednesday's Daily.

It may seem singular that a number of men who are confined behind stout iron bars for infraction of the laws of the state should devise for their government while in custody a system of jurisprudence fashioned after the same laws which they disregarded, and should execute a sure and swift justice to the violators of their prison code, but, nevertheless, such is the fact in the county jail. They have a system of jurisprudence in the upper floor of the jail, where those charged with felony are confined, which is quite a model. There are no quibbling and technical objections entertained, and justice is dealt out without any cumbersome delays or wearisome appeals.

The machinery of this kangaroo court was put in motion the other day, when an offender was tried, convicted and sentence executed, all in proper form and with a dispatch that makes evil-doing a terror to the occupants of the iron-barred pen.

Two prisoners, who were jointly arrested for felony and who are awaiting trial, got into a fight, which was "against the peace and dignity" of the prisoners of Fresno county jail. One of the scrapping pair was a white man, while the other was a Mexican. The cause of the difficulty was the Mexican's refusal to look at the facts of their case as his accomplice did, and was bent on telling the truth. That angered the white man, and he proceeded to pummel his pal, to try to impress him with a different view of the facts of the case. The Mexican was knocked down and, as the kangaroo court found, was kicked after he was floored.

As soon as the sheriff of the pen, William DeLashmutt, the defaulting City Marshal of Selma, could reach the spot where the fight was going on, he placed the aggressor under arrest, locking him in his cell.

Then Hiram Schell, who has a couple of charges of grand larceny and one of embezzlement against him, took the improvised bench. He wore his ermine with as much dignity as the most exalted Justice of the Peace.

"Open court," he said to the sheriff.

Ex-Marshal DeLashmutt called out the old English, "Hear ye, hear ye," and added, "the honorable court of the county jail of Fresno is now open and ready for the transaction of business."

The prisoner was led before his peers—and there is no josh about that, either.

Testimony was taken, the eye-witnesses being examined. The prisoner had the right of counsel, as lawyers practice before this court.

"Did the prisoner kick the complainant while he, the said complainant was down?" asked the judge, interrupting a witness.

"Yes, your honor," replied the witness.

"That settles it," declared the court, "I find the prisoner guilty."

Sentence was passed immediately, and there was no "monkey-business" about the execution of it. It was that the offender should receive ten solid, reverberating strokes of a piece of garden hose, and may the Lord have mercy on his soul.

The attempts of the prisoner to resist were unavailing, and the sentence was carried out to the letter. The kangaroo court was then adjourned.

EASTON TEACHERS.

Monthly Meeting of the Association—A Good Program.

The Teachers' Association of Easton held its regular monthly meeting in the Washington Union High school on Saturday, Feb. 5, 1898. After music by the association the subject of "Drawing" was presented by Miss P. Whitthouse. She gave her methods of presenting Angsburg's drawing to her classes, and also showed some of her class work.

Owing to the absence of some of the members on the program, impromptu discussions were held. The following program was decided on for the next meeting: "Rote Singing," Mr. Sorenson; "Partciples and Infinitives," Miss Dewell; "Aids in Geography," Miss J. Dahlgren; "Text Book in the Class," Mrs. Harriman.

The association adjourned to meet March 5, 1898. All persons interested are cordially invited to attend.

GRAMMA.

EASTON, February 21, 1898.

A LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS.

Which Occurred Yesterday Over a Dispute as to Insurance.

At noon yesterday John Zapp met D. J. Guggenhime in front of the Grand Central hotel and demanded that Mr. Guggenhime accompany him across the street to the office of Jacob Clark to settle an old disagreement which the gentlemen have had about some insurance. Mr. Guggenhime declined, whereupon Zapp caught him and proceeded to force him across the street. Mr. Guggenhime then walked across and after entering the office he stepped into the office of E. H. Bernhard, which opens off from Mr. Clark's office.

Mr. Zapp started to follow him, and Mr. Guggenhime was offered a pistol, but stated he did not want to do any shooting, merely desiring not to be molested by Zapp, who was very much excited.

Justice St. John was telephoned for, and Zapp was taken away. He promised to appear in the Justice's court today at noon to answer for his conduct.

PARK PETITIONS.

Persons May Now Place Themselves on Record.

Yesterday City Attorney L. H. Smith drew up three petitions which will be used to secure a poll of the city on the question of whether the city shall accept the Roeding-Welhe land donation for a park.

The petitions will be left at the city clerk's office in the city hall, the REPUBLICAN office and the *Expositor* office. Persons can by this means record their wishes for or against the proposed park.

The lists will be open until March 7th and all desiring to express themselves in the matter should take advantage of this opportunity.

On the first Monday in March the City Trustees will ascertain the result of this vote by petition and consider the park project.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great Pile remedy. Dr. O. Paddock, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

AFTER THE GOLD

A Wealthy Company in Old Tuolumne

Two Mills on the Eve of Erection.

Sell Mine at Senora and Others to be Unlocked of Their Treasure.

[The Jamestown Mother Lode, Saturday, January 22, 1898.]

With Tuolumne indisputably in the lead among the mineral producing counties of the state, assurances continue to come that make her position, in that respect, one of unquestioned security. Among the latest evidences to establish permanency of the foregoing is the determination of the Tuolumne Mother Lode Mining and Development Company to develop at least six valuable possessions in this county. The corporation is composed of the leading financial and progressive representatives of Fresno, a number of whom a little over a year ago took hold of the old abandoned and condemned Kanaka mine near Groveland and by persistent energy and intelligence made it the grand success that it is today.

The Mother Lode Company, two months ago, acquired ownership of the old Sell estate mine a mile north of Sonora and in a few days will commence the construction of a fine new 10-stamp mill thereon. There is now in the dump at the Sell something like 22,000 tons of gold-bearing rock that from actual milling tests show a value of a little over $8 per ton demonstrating conclusively the deficiency of the old-time milling process compared with that of modern times. All of this dump will be run through the mill while at the same time sinking in the main shaft will be commenced, the product to be run through the mill at the same time as that from the dump. What the grand output should be is left for the reader to imagine.

The vein in the Sell has been opened along its course in its lowest workings a distance of about 700 feet in length and a depth of 250 feet from the surface, the body of pay ore or chute being 400 feet in length, which body has been stoped from the lower levels to the surface. It is known to have produced more than $178,000.

The other mining properties of the company are scattered along the Mother Lode near Jacksonville and at Big Oak Flat and include the Hughes, Columbus, Berenda and Big Oak No. 1 and No. 2. Assays recently made at the Rawhide office on rock from the Big Oak mines show a value of $353.91 and $692.60 respectively and no free gold in sight at all. That ledge is five feet thick and the company's claim covers 3000 feet of it. Here another 10-stamp mill will be erected and which is expected to be in operation within five months.

Old Tuolumne bids a thrice welcome to the gentlemen interested. Is is by the infusion of new life, energy and capital that her destiny is made glorious and her untold wealth in her magnificent mining resources shall have become known.

The officers of the company are N. W. Moodey, president; T. R. Brown, vice president; J. J. Rahill, secretary, Fresno National Bank, treasurer. The directorate consists of N. W. Moodey, Jay Scott, H. E. Barnum, T. R. Brown, J. L. Marble.

GOT IN THE WRONG BED.

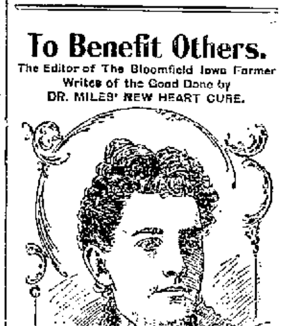
Henry Johnson Surprises a Woman in a Lodging House.

Henry Johnson, who had a room in a J street lodging house, created a commotion Tuesday night among the female lodgers by crawling into Mrs. Clara Murphy's bed. Mrs. Murphy was away at the time, but when she returned to her room and found a man in it the inmates of the house were aroused by her screams.

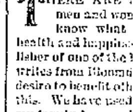
Johnson tried to quiet the woman, and in doing so upset nearly all the furniture in the room. A male lodger struck the intruder on the nose and brought blood. Johnson was placed under arrest and claimed that he had made a mistake in the room, being under the influence of liquor. He was allowed to go upon his own recognizance yesterday by Recorder Clark.

To Benefit Others.

The Editor of The Bloomfield Iowa Farmer Writes of the Good Done by DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE.



THERE ARE a great many unselfish men and women who wish others to know what has restored them to health and happiness. Mr. C. F. Davis, publisher of one of the best newspapers in Iowa, writes from Bloomfield Ia., Aug. 18 1 3. "My desire to benefit others prompts me to write this. We have used Dr. Miles' Remedies in my family for nearly two years with most gratifying results. We wouldn't now do without them. My wife had been weakly and down nearly every summer for the past fifteen years. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is exactly what its name implies; a sure cure for a weak, fluttering, palpitating heart, and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills are most excellent."



Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free to all applicants.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

$25 Reward.

Will be paid by the undersigned to the first person furnishing information of the present whereabouts of Francis McKinney, formerly of Rushford, N. Y., if living, or for proof of his death. Has been in the West over twenty-five years. Was in or near Kingston from 1871 to 1874. Was Deputy Assessor of Fresno county in 1873.

GEORGE G. SOULE,
Plainwell, Mich.,
Executor of estate of Chloe H. McKinney.